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BRITISH SEEK MAXIMUM OF 500,000 TONS

Cruiser Controversy at
Geneva Is Far From
Being Settled

AMERICANS OPPOSE PRESS CONTROVERSY

London Weeklies in Favor of
British and American Naval
Equality

GENEVA, July 2 (P)—While a further discussion on submarines by the Technicians was the chief subject on the program of the three-power naval conference today, the cruiser controversy remained far from settled.

Great Britain is understood to be asking for a total cruiser tonnage estimated in some quarters as equal to what the United States had in mind both for it and for great Britain—namely something like 75 cruisers totaling 500,000 tons. The opinion is prevalent that the British are likely to ask for a maximum strength of 500,000 tons, their plea being based on commitments to protect the dominions and the far-flung trade routes.

No one is ready to predict just how the cruiser differences will be composed, for the Japanese are understood to be on the side of the Americans in their desire to fix a total tonnage for this class of warships at as low a figure as possible.

The American delegation has steadfastly refused to allow the controversy to be aired in the press. Hugh S. Gibson, heading the American delegation, is said to be making the other delegations for highly confidential information to adjust our own demands. We would not be playing fair if we gave out these projected figures and used them against the other interests.

Getting Closer Together

Admiral Hillyar Jones, his chief naval adviser, said: "The divergences of opinion on cruisers were at first very great, but we are gradually getting closer together."

Although the United States has repeatedly emphasized its opposition to bringing up the question of changing the Washington treaty as it relates to capital ships during the present conference, the understanding now is that developments indicated the subject would be discussed before the conference disbanded.

It was thought likely that at the conclusion of the deliberations on auxiliary warships, for which the conference was called by President Coolidge, the delegates would frame a resolution or preamble to the treaty which it is hoped to adopt, setting forth the desirability of a technical study of the sizes of warships as a preliminary to the second conference at Washington in 1931.

Difficulties have arisen in the tripartite naval conference concerning the submarine problem.

Both the United States and Japan are reported to be insisting upon more elasticity in the sizes of undersea craft than would be permitted under the British project of dividing them into two categories of 600 and 1000 tons maximum respectively.

Urgent dispatches were sent today to Washington, London and Tokyo asking advice on the various counter-proposals submitted at today's meeting of the technical experts.

The Associated Press learns that Japan is backing its demand for a higher proportion of auxiliary warships than was established at the Washington conference for capital ships, by emphasizing the claim that the political situation in Russia renders it advisable for it to have a considerable number of swift warships, including cruisers and destroyers.

That the tripartite conference will become one of naval augmentation rather than limitation is asserted by the mysterious "Admiral B" in a caustic newspaper article today, commenting on Great Britain's reported demand for cruiser strength far in excess of any existing figure. "Admiral B" remarks that the shipbuilding yards will have a merry time turning out cruisers if the British request is granted.

LONDON, July 2 (P)—With the single exception of the Saturday Review which is seldom favorable to America, the leading weeklies, including the Spectator, Nation and New Statesman, find no objection to naval equality between Great Britain and the United States provided the limits agreed upon are based on British and not American needs.

No Reason for Jealousy
The Spectator said: "There is no reason in the world why we should be jealous of the United States. If we challenge or seem to challenge the United States to a building competition, she can win easily. If we gladly welcome the American aspiration, we shall remove suspicion."

The Saturday Review asserts that there is "something very like a threat of blackmail" in the American hint of extensive naval construction unless granted absolute parity.

Air Express Service Will Cover Continent

By the Associated Press

SACRAMENTO, Calif.
ANNOUNCEMENT that the American Railway Express Company would inaugurate a special express service across the continent Aug. 15, was made here by Robert E. M. Cowie of New York, its president.

He said contracts for the new service already have been let and that New York, Chicago, Dallas, Tex., San Francisco and Los Angeles will be the principal stops. Between 75 and 100 airplanes will be employed in the aerial service, Mr. Cowie said.

PRESIDENT SAYS LANDING PLACES NEEDED IN OCEAN

Believes Recent Flights
Will Do Much to Develop
Air Navigation

By a Staff Correspondent

RAPID CITY, S. D., July 2.—The possibility of international study of mid-ocean landing fields for the promotion of transoceanic flying was advanced by President Coolidge in discussing recent successes in the air.

Colonel Lindbergh had told him, the President was quoted as saying, that something in the way of ocean landing fields was quite necessary for undertaking regular trips across the Atlantic. He supposed, he reported, that the equipment of such havens with lights and also radio for locating direction in fog.

The President has no doubt that the recent series of ocean flights will contribute a good deal to the knowledge of aerial navigation as applied to trips across the Atlantic and to Hawaii.

The business of the country is in a very satisfactory condition, in the judgment of Mr. Coolidge. Nobody's business was as good as he would like to have it, he supposed, but reports from the Department of Labor indicated that employment was plentiful.

Prices of farm products have been coming up considerably, the President pointed out in his statement. Cotton has increased to a considerable extent, and likewise corn and wheat. Cattle are generally higher than for the past year or two, according to the last figures he had.

The President thinks that the country cannot celebrate too many anniversaries of significant events of 150 years ago. He has himself taken part in a number of such observances. His comment was evoked by the 150th anniversary of the battle of Bennington, which is to be observed in his home State of Vermont on Aug. 16.

Charles B. Timberlake (R.), Representative from Colorado and a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, arriving here to invite the President to Colorado, expressed the opinion that the first consideration should be doing away with all excise taxes, and next the reduction of the corporation tax. This, he believed, should be brought down from 13 to 10 percent if possible.

BOISE, Idaho (P)—William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a statement

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Independence Day

Monday, July 4, being a legal holiday, all editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be omitted.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1927

15th

Record Harvard Summer Class Expected

Greater Boston to Honor Fourth

Bankers Debate U. S. Bankruptcy

New York to Promote New England

To Make Educational Survey

New Pension System Proposed

New Hotel for Cambridge

Salt Lake Historical Sites Visited

General

Paris Welcomes Commander Byrd

President Discusses Flights

British Seek Maximum of 500,000 Tons

Bankers Debate U. S. Bankruptcy

Press Conference Held in London

12,000 Pupils Return to School

Canada's Day Gloriously Celebrated

Tacoma-Arica Sessions to Resume

Mr. Smith Opposed in New York

Radio Speeches Put Under Law

Asiatic Affairs Discussed

Wool Men Hear New Selling Plan

Australian Seen Before Open Door

Cincinnati Seeks Smokeless City

Teachers' Federation Plans Campaign

Financial

New York Bond Market

Strong Undertone in Grain

Boston Stock Market

Week Review

Stock Market Weekly Range

New York Recovery

10 Stocks

New York Curb Market

Sports

Miss Wills Wins Title

Los Angeles A. W. Title

Intercollegiate Tennis

Major League Baseball

The Week in Review

The Home Forum

True Independence

World's Peace

Has They Pay

Editorial

Random Ramblings

Siberia From a Train Window

The Week in Berlin

Some Aspects of Prohibition

FREEDOM FOR TRADE SOUGHT AT STOCKHOLM

Each Nation in Reducing
Barriers Must Make Sac-
rifice, It Is Claimed

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph

STOCKHOLM, July 2.—In the plenary session of the International Chamber of Commerce meeting yesterday the trade barriers revised resolutions were unanimously adopted. Two years ago it was inconceivable that 500 business men would be ready to agree with so little opposition to such a step for collective benefit.

W. E. Thompson, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said that each nation in reducing its barriers must make some sacrifice, but it was for the collective good.

No nation could live in splendid isolation, at least not if it was unable to pay its way.

The Danish Tariff
Sir Arthur Balfour, in answer to the Danish delegate's objection that the Danish tariff was already lower than others and, therefore, need not be reduced, said that "if we wait for the high-tariff nations to reduce first we will never come anywhere. All must begin reducing their present tariffs immediately."

K. A. Wallenberg, chairman of the plenary session, said that relinquishment of resistance to the much-discussed clause might be compared to and symbolized by profits to gain a speedy conclusion. It demonstrates international goodwill without parallel," he declared.

This successfully concluded the meeting of the business men of 35 nations around a common table to end economic war.

Series of Hammer Blows

Sir Arthur Salter, head of the financial economic section of the League of Nations, in stirring address, urged each national chamber to mobilize all available agencies to secure an immediate governmental decision on the resolutions. He announced the formal acceptance of the Geneva trade barriers recommendations on the part of the Belgian, Austrian, German, Czechoslovak, Polish, and Swedish governments. A series of unremitting hammer blows, he said, were required to effect results from their adopted resolutions.

The first hammer blow was the report of the world economic conference. The second blow was the meeting of the League Council about 14 days ago. The third, this present Stockholm congress. The fourth, the League's economic committee meeting some weeks hence. The fifth, blow would be for national committees of international chambers to have an opinion ready on the Stockholm congress from as many countries as possible for the Sept. 4 meeting of the League Assembly, where the government representatives could confer on the adoption of its proposals.

The last blow would be the diplomatic conference in October, which would again discuss the resolutions.

"Such an opportunity to work out the world's economic restoration comes but once in a lifetime," Sir Arthur Salter declared. If not made the most of now, it might mean another and still more devastating war. "If every member in this room," he said, "tries with all his conviction and power to secure the success of this document, millions now starving could become self-supporting, billions now in miserable living conditions could be established in comfort."

At the close of Sir Arthur's speech the delegates rose spontaneously and the unanimous adoption of the resolutions followed.

Resolutions Adopted

The council of the International Chamber of Commerce appointed president of the chamber for the next two years Dr. Alberto Pirelli, president of the Italian Chamber of Commerce. Within the field of international economic reconstruction work Dr. Pirelli is well known. He is also a diplomat and a member of the Dawes Committee as well as president of the Italian Export Association.

On June 30 the arbitration court of the chamber held its fourth session in Stockholm's beautiful House of Nobles.

The speech of Etienne Clementel, president of the court, was by proxy, owing to his enforced absence in Paris. M. Clementel greeted the German delegates as collaborators, and the Australian, Finnish, Grecian and Yugoslav delegates who had increased the national commercial committees to 24. Two hundred and seventeen international commercial cases were brought before the court up to June 7 last. Of these 72 were settled satisfactorily, 55 were pending, and 50 were rejected because the arbitration clause of the International Chamber was not inserted in the original contract.

A resolution on the insertion of the arbitration clause in all contracts

was passed by the arbitration committee and adopted at the plenary session today. The arbitration clause is valid in all the principal countries. Peace between private persons and other irrefragable, enemies could easily be obtained by a suitable settlement where the clause unites the two parties. M. Clementel declared. The arbitration system is regarded as even more valuable when states bind themselves mutually by international agreement to enforce foreign arbitral awards.

OFFICIALS CITE FLIGHT'S VALUE

(Continued from Page 1)

France from America with an excellent margin of fuel to spare is the interesting point brought out by Porter Adams, president of the National Aeronautics Association, in his comment on the America's achievement.

He finds satisfaction, too, in the showing made as to the "dependability" of large types of multi-engine aircraft for transatlantic work.

While it is regrettable that Commander Byrd and his comrades were deprived of the pleasure of actually landing at their objective, he said, "I believe that in the final analysis it will be considered that their conduct and their contribution to the science of aeronautics is, under the existing circumstances, even greater than it might have been if completed without untoward incident."

Among the aids to landing that will be developed in the future as a result of the predicament in which Commander Byrd found himself while flying over France will be powerful radio beacons in which the pilot listens to a certain interlocking signal which is louder, or less distinct according to the side on which he is, and the radio altimeter, which will show his height. The Bureau of Standards is working on both of these now.

The navy has bought 54 air-rafts of the type that brought Byrd and his companions to the shore.

Flight's Lessons in Safety

Stressed by Air Students

NEW YORK (AP)—Invaluable lessons in safety for transatlantic flights of the future and a new advance in all aerial navigation are hailed here as the fruits of Commander Byrd's victory over the forces and storms of the Atlantic in his flight to France.

Leaders in naval navigation said the voyage would encourage rather than discourage future transoceanic air journeys.

Some of the lessons seen by aviation leaders were:

That one of the greatest safeguards in long-distance flying was a surplus fuel supply large enough to keep an airplane aloft until an emergency landing field could be found.

That flights over vast distances could be accomplished despite defective navigating instruments, and that important work still remains to be done in perfecting electrical equipment of airplanes.

James H. Kimball, assistant meteorologist of the Government Weather Bureau, who had compiled the weather reports for the expedition, stressed the flight's importance as a successful from the meteorological point of view.

"That Commander Byrd and his brave crew were unable on account of the storm to land at Le Bourget in the way lessens the importance of their flight or the greatness of their achievement," declared Igor Sikorsky, inventor and airplane designer.

"The flight of the America I regard as the forerunner of other commercial flights on regular schedule carrying passengers and mail to and fro across the Atlantic," predicted Harry Guggenheim, president of the Daniel Guggenheim fund for the promotion of aeronautics.

While expressing admiration for Commander Byrd and his flight, Admiral Carlos Viegas Gago Coutinho of Portugal, who in 1922 flew in a hydroplane across the southern Atlantic Ocean from Lisbon to Rio de Janeiro, declared uncertain weather makes the north Atlantic air route to Europe inadvisable, he suggested the route over the southern Atlantic.

Charles H. Colvin, president of the Pioneer Instrument Company, which installed the instruments on the America, praised the flight but expressed astonishment at the reported mishap to the three compasses of the America. He said he had cabled Byrd for a statement on what happened to the instruments.

"Whether or not the compasses went bad," he said, "it would have been almost impossible to have determined the ship's position in the heavy fog which enveloped the plane."

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ARTHWUR F. FITT

41 WINTER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Devices Now Being Perfected to Solve Problem Byrd Faced

Radio Field Marker and Altimeter Expected to
Permit Landing Without Sight of Ground

While the fact that Commander Byrd was forced to land in the water instead of at the Le Bourget Air-drome may raise the question of the feasibility of transatlantic flying in adverse weather, the fact remains that instruments are now nearly perfected for solving this most difficult aerial problem.

Certainly no set of circumstances of a more discouraging nature could have faced a navigator at any time than those met by the America's crew, yet the navigation was carried out with great precision. The ship was actually reported as over Le Bourget where there was such a thick fog that even the strong flood lights on the field failed to penetrate it.

Lieut. Col. H. H. Blee of the Department of Commerce, in his recent talk in Boston described two bits of research work going on at this time under the direction of the Bureau of Standards which will permit a ship to land even if there is total darkness and no field lights. Impossible! Not at all. For radio, that guiding hand which recognizes neither space nor ordinary material objects, is about to play a new part. This consists of a device which will deliberately mark out the boundaries of the landing field by radio so that a ship flying over the field would be able to have as true a concept of its exact location and size as though it were visible. As far as it goes but the natural question that follows is "How is the pilot to get the ship down without 'cracking up' from any sort of height over the field?"

That point is taken care of by a new instrument called a "capacity altimeter" which tells the exact distance a ship is flying over the ground. This must not be confused with the ordinary altimeter, which is a barometer and indicates the height over sea level. The capacity altimeter is based on the idea of

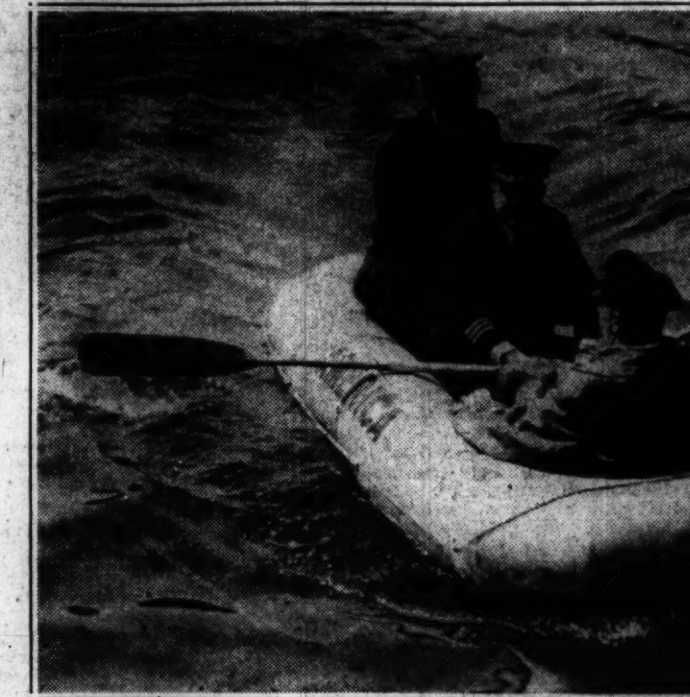
using the earth as one side of a condenser and the ship as the other, giving an absolutely accurate reading as to the ship's height above the ground.

Take these two developments together and it is apparent that the pilot can be in the thickest fog, even at night, and as he goes along his course he can pick up the signal showing the airport is below. He flies over this until he gets the exact size and he can also ask for wind direction and the best side of the field from which to come in for his landing. He then circles slowly, losing altitude all the time, until he comes in over one side of the field at a height that will permit him to get down on the ground without difficulty. Flying in with his motor idling he eagerly watches the capacity altimeter and as the ground is indicated as almost meeting his wheels he levels off and "sets her down" in safety.

It is hard to conceive of much further progress in aerial aids than these new developments promise. It is obvious that with the Le Bourget air-drome equipped with radio field markers and the America equipped with an efficient capacity altimeter, the Byrd machine would have been able to land without difficulty at its desired destination, rather than hunting for open water into which the ship could be "panicked" with the least danger to both the ship and the crew.

V. D. H.

The "Ship" in Which Commander Byrd Landed



The Leader of the America's Expedition is Here Shown (With Crew) Conducting Tests at New York With the Pneumatic Raft on Which the Transatlantic Flighters Made a Safe Landing at Ver-sur-Mer, France, When Forced Down Off the Coast.

VARIED PROGRAM FOR THE HOLIDAY

(Continued from Page 1)

bration closes Monday night, 26 municipal band concerts are to be given in different parts of the city. Games and exercises are to be held under the city's supervision in every ward in the city with the exception of Charlestown which had its festival on June 17, Bunker Hill Day.

Quincy will commemorate the Fourth by community gatherings, principally of the children, at the playgrounds where through popular subscription free ice cream will be distributed. Band concerts, flag raisings, baseball games and a large bonfire for Sunday midnight at Squaw Rock, Squantum, will provide a busy day, and at night, Monday, fireworks on the Adams Playground will complete the program.

Many Band Concerts

Cambridge children will enjoy the day at different public playgrounds and band concerts will be held in the afternoon and night. The city is to give the children free ice cream.

Somerville will provide band con-

certs at Saxon, Foss and Lincoln parks and fireworks and a concert at Dilboy Field. Malden's chief events will be held at Craddock Park, where children's games will be played, followed by a Gaelic football game and three baseball games at different hours in the afternoon. Mayor John D. Dever will deliver the Independence Day address at Craddock Park at 3 in the afternoon.

Brookline will start the day when the bells ring at 6:30 Monday morning. At 9 o'clock swimming races will be held at the old Brookline reservoir and a baseball game will be played at the Cypress Street playground by junior nines. At noon the national salute will be fired by Battery B, 101st Artillery, Massachusetts National Guard, at the Cypress Street grounds, and senior nines will play for the championship of the town. At 2 o'clock the children will be given a free entertainment in the high school auditorium. Band concerts will be given at 3 o'clock and at night.

Sharon will start its celebration with a bonfire Sunday night. Parades, band concerts, athletic and aquatic events and other features are

planned to provide entertainment for the entire day.

Danvers, in addition to its Fourth celebration, is to honor the 175th anniversary of the founding of the town. Parades and meetings are to be held and historical papers read.

Lindbergh Reaches Ottawa

OTTAWA, Ont., July 2 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh and his escort of 13 United States Army airplanes arrived over the Canadian capital early this afternoon. Flying in front of his escort, the American transatlantic flier swept gracefully over the city and circled the Parliamentary Victory Tower.

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PRESS PARLEY EXPECTED TO AID PEACE INTEREST

Representative Journalists
of 14 Countries Hold Con-
ference in London

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, July 2.—Journalists from many nations of the world are gathering in London for the first international conference of the press held in Europe since the war. The power of the press in preserving peace is expected to be greatly strengthened as a result of the forthcoming parley in which the delegates of some 14 countries will participate. A reception to the visiting journalists and noted publicists tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Foreign Press Association in London will be the first event in a series of entertainments.

The conference opens on Monday morning in the Guild Hall, where Sir Rowland Blades, the Lord Mayor, will officially welcome the wielders of the pen and the knights of the typewriter. At the session will be held at Stationers Hall by courtesy of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, at which T. P. Connor, father of the House of Commons, will deliver the opening address on "The Press as an Agency for Peace or War." In the evening the delegates will visit Northcliffe House to see the production of the Daily Mail.

Visits and Banquet
Tuesday will include visits to the Port of London and to the Sittingbourne paper mills and in the evening a banquet will be given by the British section of the International Association of Journalists at the Great Central Hotel, to which ambassadors and the ministers of fourteen nations have been invited.

On Wednesday, the second session of the conference will be opened, followed by luncheon at Guild Hall, the Lord Mayor presiding. At the third session, Sir Roderick Jones, managing director of Reuters, will open a discussion on "The Functions of Press Agencies in International Affairs." Various receptions will follow in the evening. On Thursday the fourth session will be followed by a luncheon at the Times office. At the final session in the afternoon P. Peaker, ex-president of the Institute of Journalists, will open a discussion on "The Requirements and Training of Journalists," after which the delegates will attend a reception at the home of Viscount and Viscountess Astor in St. James's Square.

Entertainments Continued
On Friday the delegates will go to Leamington, lunch with the Mayor, visit Warwick castle and take tea at the courthouse as guests of the Mayor of Warwick. On Saturday the delegates will visit Bournemouth on the invitation of the Mayor and corporation, where they will be entertained at luncheon. On Sunday include a visit to the Botanical Gardens and a reception at Landsdowne House in the evening at the invitation of H. Gordon Selfridge. On July 11, Monday, the entire day will be devoted to a visit to Fort Dunlop in Birmingham to inspect the works and in the evening a dinner will be given by the writers' section of the Forum Club. Princess Marie Louise, president of the club, is expected to attend.

There is to be a reception under the auspices of the League of Nations Union at Lady Beecham's in Grosvenor Square on Tuesday. The morning will be occupied by a visit to Cadby Hall, followed by luncheon at the Royal Palace Hotel. In the afternoon a dinner dance will follow at the Mayfair Hotel by the London newspaper and periodical proprietors.

Work for Peace
The conference, it is believed, cannot do otherwise than work in the interests of peace by bringing into friendly contact writers from many nations. Among the journalists and publicists attending are the following:

Belgium: Joseph Deygans, editor of *Le Soir*, Brussels; Gabriel Mourey and M. F. H. Srobovova, both members of the editorial staff of *Narodni Listy*, Prague; Jan Pekarek, editor of *Reforma*, vice-president of the syndicate of Czechoslovakian journalists; Jan Soukenka, editor of *Narodni Listy*, member of the executive of the Czechoslovakian syndicate; Joseph Novak, editor of *Pravo Lidu*, member of the executive committee of the syndicate; Francois Hoffman, general secretary of the syndicate.

Denmark: Axel Reisdahl, Niels Møller, Society of Journalists, George Winblad, Christian Gullmann, Helweg Larsen of the Union of Journalists, Kai Svarre, Adam

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CANADA'S DAY IS GLORIOUSLY CELEBRATED

Brilliant Pageant Was an
Illustrated Story of the
Rise of the Dominion

OTTAWA, Ont., July 2 (Special)—

Yesterday, the sixtieth anniversary of Confederation, was the brightest day in all Ottawa's history. The anticipation during many months of preparation was far exceeded by the realization. Early in the morning the crowds began to pour through the gayly decorated streets toward Parliament Hill, where, high up in the Peace Tower, the big clock was registering the hours for the first time. Not until noon, however, did the main bell of the new carillon begin to boom its resonant notes across the city, followed a moment later by the silvery music of the chimes striking out "O Canada."

By that time the wide lawns before the Parliament buildings were completely hidden by the multi-colored throngs. From the vantage point of a high window in the Government House, a great garden of flowers had sprung up in a night. The scarlet coats of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Governor-General's Foot Guards might have been poppies, the mauve uniforms of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, the troops of girl guides, iris.

An Impressive Moment
From a gay pavilion above the terrace the orators of the day addressed the multitude, a score of amplifying horns above their heads throwing their words to the farthest corners of the square.

But the most impressive moment of all was when the massed choir of thousands of trained voices broke into the inspiring air of "Land of Hope and Glory" and the silvery bells played an obligato accompaniment. After the last patriotic speech had been delivered and the last familiar song sung and the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon had driven away in state, surrounded by their mounted guard of honor, the regiments of soldiers and cadets fell into line to the music of their bands, the carillon burst into a medley of airs and the great course began to stream toward the gates, thrilled perhaps as they had never been before by the significance and beauty of all that they had heard and seen.

Canada's History Depicted
Late in the afternoon a pageant of big boats, depicting the outstanding events in the history of Canada, wound its way across the Chaudière, through the packed streets of Hull and back over the interprovincial bridge to Parliament Hill. Cabot, Champlain, Cartier, Indians, coureur des bois, the Fathers of Confederation and other great leaders were realistically depicted. There were also scenes of early Canadian days, Hudson Bay posts, old canal boats, logging, fishing, mounted police, railway and telephone development. In short, the parade was an illustrated story of the Dominion's history.

A significant feature of the celebrations is the quantity of United States flags displayed everywhere and the numbers of motor cars from all States of the Union, evidence of the close intercommunion of thought and interests between the two countries.

Canadians in United States
Give Memorial Tablet

OTTAWA, Ont., July 2 (AP)—Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, last night accepted in behalf of the Canadian people the memorial tablet presented by Canadians living in the United States to the Dominion.

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the Dominion in commemoration of 60 years' Canadian confederation. The tablet was presented by W. W. Colpitts, president of the Canadian Club of New York, at the confederation dinner that closed the first-day program of the diamond jubilee celebration being observed throughout the Dominion.

The tablet will be erected in the Parliament Building.

Mr. Colpitts paid tribute to the strong bonds of friendship that exist between Canada and the United States, and the uninterrupted intercourse across the border.

"We have one common ancestry, one common language, one common law and when the impulse to room is upon us it's quite as natural that we move southward as westward."

William Phillips, United States Minister to Canada, formally assumed office yesterday and accompanied Viscount Willingdon and W. L. Mackenzie-King at the various ceremonies and functions. The Canadian Minister to Washington, Vincent Massey, returned to the capital for the celebration.

Preparations are complete for the welcome to be extended to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who will be a central figure in today's program. Excursion trains will bring thousands to see the hero of the New York-to-Paris flight.

TARIFF ON POTATOES
BEFORE THE REICHTAG

By Wireless

BERLIN, July 2.—The Federal Council, representing the German states which must approve all bills prepared by the Government before they are submitted to the Reichstag, has rejected the Government's bill for the increase of the import tariff on potatoes by 100 per cent increase and the import tariff on sugar by 50 per cent.

Prussia's attitude, which holds that such an increase would be contrary to the interests of the population.

A higher import tariff on potatoes moreover would form a new obstacle, blocking the path of a German-Polish rapprochement. The German bill represents the farming interests, however, greatly object to the competition of Polish and other foreign potatoes, which are considerably cheaper than the German ones. Following the veto of the Federal Council, the bill is now only possible if supported by a two-thirds majority of the Reichstag, which, however, is out of the question.

PLAN INTER-RACIAL COLONY

HILO, T. H. (Special Correspondence)—Plans for the establishment of an inter-racial Christian community are being carried out near Kaneohe, on the island of Oahu, are to be carried out immediately. Theodore Richards, treasurer of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association and a leader in the movement announced that he planned to have representative members of the Hawaiian, Japanese, Filipino, Anglo-Saxon and Korean, live in the settlement.

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SESSIONS SOON TO BE RESUMED ON TACNA-ARICA

Commission Rescinds Quo-
rum Ruling—Chilean
Member to Attend

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Sessions of the Tacna-Arica Boundary Commission, interrupted by the resignation of Senator Rizo Patron, Chilean leader, will probably be resumed shortly as the result of a virtually agreed upon by representatives of the United States, Peru and Chile, it is learned here.

The two-party quorum ruling by which two parties could have acted in the absence of a third will be given up on the condition that the Chilean commissioner henceforth attend meetings of the commission. This agreement is subscribed to by the three countries.

In resigning, Senator Rizo Patron argued that the two-party quorum ruling was contradictory to mixed commission practice, and that its acceptance would set an unfortunate precedent in international mixed courts. It was further pointed out that the practices of these courts cannot be compared to that of ordinary civil courts where a suit may continue in the absence of one of the interested parties.

The defense of Brig-Gen. J. J. Morrow, the American commissioner, was that the continued failure of the Chilean commissioner to meet with the other commissioners had created an impasse, and that the two-party quorum ruling had been made to prevent a complete collapse.

It is believed that the solution now reached will prove satisfactory to the representatives of the three countries, and that the work of the commission will be advanced more effectively.

PHILADELPHIA BRIDGE
PROFITABLE VENTURE

CAMDEN, N. J., July 2 (Special)—The Delaware River bridge, connecting Camden and Philadelphia, which has just celebrated its first anniversary, showed a total revenue of \$500,000 in excess of the estimated earnings for the fourth year, 1930. Total earnings for the year were \$2,100,000. The total number of vehicles accommodated was 7,863,000.

The bridge is the longest suspension bridge in the world. It was erected jointly by the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania's share of the construction cost was raised by a bond issue and direct taxation. New Jersey is paying for its share of the cost by revenue received from tolls, as decided by its voters at a state-wide referendum.

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WOOL GROWERS CONSIDER JOINT SELLING PLANS

Co-operatives Hear Plan Presented for Merging Selling Efforts

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 2.—Plans for marketing western wool through a national-wide federation to be composed of numerous co-operative marketing associations of wool growers were proposed to the American Institute of Co-operation, in session here, by R. A. Ward of Portland, Ore., general manager of the Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers.

The project contemplates formation of regional wool marketing associations at central concentration points, as determined by freight rates and other market conditions, these zones groups to be composed of growers of two or three states to handle wools for their respective members, concentrating the products at zone warehouses for grading processing.

How Plan Would Operate
According to the plan, each zone would be regulated by a board of directors and the various zone associations would be federated into a national selling agency with at least one director from each zone. The proposal calls for a marketing agreement with this national agency, providing that the wool of each zone be sold through the national organization.

Grading and preparing of wools would be done by the central sell-

ing agency, but would be performed in each zone warehouse. The national body would confine its efforts entirely to maintaining experienced mill salesmen and selling directly to the mills from its office in Philadelphia.

The plan of federated marketing, while prepared in this case for wool, is now being carried out by organizations handling other commodities, and Mr. Ward believes there are no serious obstacles to prevent its successful adoption by wool growers. He has worked on the plan four years and already has a unit in action. This is the Pacific Co-operative Growers' Association, 7 years old and which has, in point of volume of wool handled per annum, the record as the largest co-operative marketing agency for wool in the United States, he reported to the institute.

Adjustment of Meat Prices
"Adjustment of meat distribution so that prices to consumer can more readily reflect changes in prices of meat on the hoof," is an important problem calling for solution in the live-stock industry, said James E. Pool, representing the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange. As it is, live-stock prices may drop sharply without the ultimate consumer deriving benefits for a considerable time, he was shown. An illustration Mr. Pool presented was that last fall consumers paid the same prices, though the cattle market was glutted with choice beef and steers of show quality sold below their actual cost.

The obvious remedy for this condition, he suggested, was to shorten the gap between packers' coolers and the consumers, a space which has been lengthened in recent years by development of the jobber's place in trade. Such a move is likely to be the next development in the industry, Mr. Pool predicted.

Economic Seeds of Peace Seen in So-Called British Imperialism

Australian Speaker at Chicago Relates How Unified Diplomacy Keeps Open Door for Trade—Immigration Policy of Dominion Explained

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 2.—The "white Australia" policy, to assure that the outpost continent of the British Empire shall be European and not Asiatic in its destiny, is as characteristically national as is the British "command of the seas," or the United States Monroe Doctrine, with which it has frequently been compared, said Sir William Harrison Moore, professor of law at the University of Melbourne, in his second address before the Institute of Politics of the Norman W. Harris Memorial Foundation at the University of Chicago.

Sir William traced the movement for legislation to confine Australia to white people, recalling that at the colonial conference in London in 1887 the British Government suggested to the colonies a general measure of legislation enabling colonial authorities to apply to any person an educational test, including ability to write in a European language. This was accepted and was the method adopted by the Commonwealth Parliament in the immigration restriction act of 1901, he said, and is still in force.

Result Termed Satisfactory
It has worked out favorably, he reported. Japan took exception to the specification of a European language, but the British Government declined to interfere and Japan did not press the matter further. Later Australia conciliated Japan by two concessions: alteration of the term "European language" to "any prescribed language"; and an arrangement whereby students, merchants and others visiting Australia for limited time under special passports issued by the Japanese Government were exempted from the test, Sir William related.

Similar arrangements were made in cases of China and India, he reported, and he stated further: "I may add that Australia has, as a result of the imperial conference of 1923, been able to conciliate India in two respects: first of all by admitting Indians resident in Australia to the commonwealth franchise, and secondly, by admitting them to the benefit of old age pensions."

Economic policy is perhaps the most striking instance of the transition from imperial control to self-government, followed by a movement, as yet tentative, toward co-operation, he continued.

Free Trade Fundamental
The new policy of free trade was a gesture toward all the world, and its beneficial effects upon foreign countries and international relations would be impaired "if His Majesty was found in any part of his dominions to be departing from it," the lecturer thought. It proclaimed free trade and the open door as a fundamental of the relations of the British Empire with foreign countries, a main instrument of universal peace and prosperity, he explained.

The story of the breaking up of trade unity of the Empire was reviewed and Sir William stated that until recently, "while maintaining the 'open door' in the case of purely British trade, the Government concerned itself with dominion treaties principally to see that they did not conflict with existing treaties, that they were not adverse to the interests of any other part of the Empire and that any advantage conceded by way of preference to a foreign country was made available also to the rest of the Empire."

Colonies' Interest in Trade
He summed it up: "In one aspect this story is one of conflict between 'imperialism' and 'self-government'; or attempts of one community to exercise control over another, 'rightly struggling to be free.' But in another aspect this imperialism is an assertion of the open door; its faith is that international peace cannot be dissociated from economic policy; that the Empire has a mission to promote the conditions which make for peace, and from its world-wide interests can, by economic policy, profoundly affect world peace. In other words, it is directed toward that 'economic disarmament' which today is taking rank alongside military disarmament."

is another part of the story. In the colonies and the dominions themselves there grew up a desire for closer trade relations among themselves and with Great Britain. In one conference after another, colonial and dominion representatives have stressed the matter of preference. Reading the story of colonial and imperial conferences we get another picture. The British Government, it appears, presses the subject of naval and military defense. The dominions turn persistently to trade, the activities of peace.

"A mere common purpose of defense may be suspended of aggressive tendencies unless it can show a common interest to be defended. The Empire was too narrowly built on a basis of common defense; a preferential system throughout the Empire might lighten the burden of defense and solve the question of contributions by ear-marking for defense purposes the produce of the differential duties levied throughout the Empire on imports from foreign countries."

RADIO SPEECHES PUT UNDER LAW

Anti-Slander Act Passed in Illinois Provides \$100 Maximum Fine

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 2 (Special).—The initial step in regulating speech over the radio was taken by the Illinois General Assembly when, on the concluding day of its 1927 session, final passage was given a bill intended to prohibit slander by persons talking into the microphone. Sponsors of the measure say that Illinois is the first state to pass such a radio law and they expect other states to take similar steps toward preserving the other from misuse.

Gov. Len Small has indicated his support of the anti-slander bill, advising its sponsors, "It is a good bill and in line with progress."

Senator Richard J. Barr, president pro tem of the State Senate, made the following comment:

"As the radio is a new instrument on the horizon of the world, it is a matter of constitutional law governing the motives and acts of broadcasters. The bill covers this effectively."

The measure provides in part that anyone who shall falsely use, utter, or publish over the radio, or by means of what is commonly known as the radio, which impeach the honesty, integrity, reputation of a citizen shall be guilty of slander. A fine not to exceed \$100 is fixed for conviction, the law providing that "in all prosecutions for slander, the truth shall be a sufficient defense."

The bill passed both branches with virtually no opposition. It was sponsored in the Senate by Senator Lowell B. Mason of Oak Park and in the House by Representative James A. Stevens of Chicago.

BRITISH COLUMBIANS WILL BE REPRESENTED

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—Despite their great distance from the place of meeting, antiradical societies of British Columbia will be represented at the world conference on antiradicalism in London in July, as a result of arrangements announced here. The societies of this province will be represented jointly, thus voicing the opinion of western Canadians who are interested in animal experimentation.

The favorable attitude of the League of Nations toward vivisection will be a leading theme of discussion at the conference, it was announced at a meeting of the Victoria Antiradical Society. This attitude, it was stated, is alienating support to the League in many parts of the world.



WHILE the world's leading naval powers—Great Britain, the United States, and Japan—are continuing their efforts at Geneva to agree upon a minimum of naval strength, and thereby to eliminate the endless race to armament supremacy on the seas, recent developments have brought several other contributions to the cause of international peace.

A proposal which has commanded earnest attention is made by Alanson B. Houghton, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, who, speaking unofficially, submits that between self-governing nations a declaration of war should be permitted only after the question has received the sanction of a majority of the qualified voters, and that the parties to this policy should agree not to attack each other for a period of 100 years. Mr. Houghton would have democracy prevail in international as well as domestic relations.

The Briand proposal of a permanent peace pledge between France and the United States—once as unofficial as Mr. Houghton's engaging project—has won the approval of Premier Poincaré, and is soon to be the subject of formal negotiation.

World opinion, manifestly peace-bent and devoted to a frank and friendly discussion of world problems, will be represented at the conferences which will open next month of the Williamstown Institute of Politics and the Institute of Pacific Relations in Honolulu.



AMERICAN motion-picture pioneers, even as in Hollywood's best thrillers, once set out to dig gold just as the Klondike adventurers went to get it. This industry, which attracts 50,000 persons to its theaters weekly and produces more than 85 per cent of the films of the world, is gradually adjusting itself to the economic mechanism of the nation which has most generously fostered it, and is setting its finances more closely to the scale of its contemporaries.

When, therefore, 16 American motion-picture companies, including all major producers, recently announced salary reductions of 10 to 25 per cent, this action was characterized by motion-picture officials as "economies necessary for the stabilization of the industry." They declared that "the industry as a whole has been paying too much for what it has been getting," and that further steps would be taken to overcome "the present extravagant methods of production." It is estimated that the salaries of actors, directors, camera men and assistants alone comprise about 35 per cent of the total cost of production. The salary adjustments, it is stated, will sweep from the highest executives and featured players to the \$50-a-week employees.

With respect to the general wage level in the United States, it is the opinion of James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, that while the wages of skilled labor are fortunately more than half again as high as in 1913, much unskilled labor is underpaid and conditions warrant an appreciable advance in the wage scale of this class.

STRICT measures proposed by the Baldwin government to prevent general strikes in Great Britain, and, in particular, the coercion of Parliament by the force of a sympathetic strike, such as was precipitated by the controversy between the British coal workers and operators in 1926, are progressing toward enactment. The Trades Union Act, as recently passed by the House of Commons by a vote of 354 to 135, makes both general strikes and general lockouts illegal, and seeks to insure the undivided allegiance of civil servants and clarify the statutes on trade unions. The bill, which now goes to the House of Lords, clearly approaches one of the mountain-peak problems of political-industrial relations.

AT A time when approximately 1000 institutions of higher education in the United States have just conferred their degrees upon more than 100,000 graduates, John D. Rockefeller Jr., one of the Nation's principal educational philanthropists, raises the question: Shall the student pay a greater share of the cost of his education? To appreciate the pertinency of this inquiry and the far-reaching effect which an affirmative answer would have, several factors which prompt Mr. Rockefeller to broach his point are to be noted.

First is the unprecedented growth of college enrollments, the number of students having more than quadrupled during the last 15 years.

Second is the fact that while colleges once trained their students for the ministry, teaching, or other professions, where the returns were comparatively small, today the colleges attract not only a growing number of business students who are able to turn their training more quickly to monetary advantage, but also those to whom education is too frequently a secondary consideration. And finally, under the present financial policy of most colleges the student pays little more than a third to a half of the cost of his education.

These conditions, Mr. Rockefeller declares, have caused too much of a drain upon the endowment resources of the colleges—resources which he believes could be increased at least \$17,500,000 yearly by a reasonable increase in student tuition. For students who would find it difficult to meet these higher costs he recommends that scholarships and student aid be administered with increasing liberality and that student loan funds be provided on a large scale.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S summer sojourn in the Black Hills of South Dakota has thus far been punctuated with but one announcement of an important character, and that is the President's avowed approval of a policy that will place the insular possessions of the United States under civil instead of military rule. Such a development, which must first win the sanction of Congress, would particularly concern the Philippines, and is in line with Col. Carmel Thompson's report of last December, in which he, after a first-hand study of conditions, expressed the view that the political and economic development of the islands could best be promoted through civil administration.

WHAT the billions of dollars spent to buy automobiles and paid for material and labor in their production would have gone for if none ever had been built, one can only speculate. An idea of the magnitude of this industry may be gathered from the report of the United States Commerce Department, which says that on Jan. 1, 1927, there were 27,650,267 automobiles, trucks and buses in operation all over the globe, an increase over Jan. 1, 1926, of 3,176,638. United States had in operation 22,137,334 automobiles, United Kingdom 1,023,651, France 891,000 and Canada 826,918. Among the many essentials to the automobile, oil is not the least. From time to time there have been reports of an approaching scarcity of this product. Just now, however, the United States Geological Survey experts report that there is no shortage in sight. As a matter of fact, the producers are busy capping wells and trying to find room to store the bountiful supply that nature is gushing forth. Prices, too, are sharply affected, and consumers benefit temporarily. However, the potentialities of the Colombian-Venezuelan and Persian-Mesopotamian and Mexican fields, with Russian production coming back and with an overproduction in the United States, there is a problem of keeping the supply at a normal flow and reasonable price if the industry is to be safeguarded. Lord Bearsted, chairman of the oil industry, says that "overproduction" of oil has not yet reached the peak, which may mean even further complications.

SOVIET PURCHASES IN CANADA
VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—Sale of 4000 British Columbia horses to the Russian Government is causing considerable protest in this province among people who feel that Canada should not assist Russia in any way, following the break in relations between the Canadian and Soviet Governments. Despite this criticism, however, the provincial authorities are sponsoring the sale and making all arrangements for rounding up and shipping the horses to Russia via Montreal during the next few weeks.

FILM STUDIO FORMS
CABINET OF ADVISORS
Paramount Company to Join in Deferring Salary Cut

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Formation of an "Emergency Council," at the Paramount-Famous Players-Lasky studios to study problems growing out of the present motion picture wage dispute has been announced by Jesse L. Lasky, first vice-president of the film concern. In the meantime the studio will join

with other leading concerns in deferring the proposed 10 per cent wage cut until Aug. 1.

The body, composed of heads of the several departments, was formed following a meeting of 30 men and women representing players, directors, technicians and writers.

The Lasky studios, as well as Warner Brothers, did not sign the producers' reply to the request from the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences, which proposed that the workers themselves launch a campaign to cut production costs in return for a delay in the salary slash. Warner Brothers had announced previously that the wage cuts would not be placed in effect at their studios.

The emergency cabinet, the names of whose members were not given out, pledged themselves to institute policies and methods by Aug. 1 which would solve the problem of excessive costs.

ASIATIC AFFAIRS UNDER ANALYSIS

Greek Editor Leads Round Table at Southern Poli- tics Institute

ATHENS, Ga., July 2 (Special).—Adamantios Polyzoides, the Greek editor who is giving a series of lectures and conducting round-table discussions on international questions at the Southern Institute of Politics, took up the problems of central Asia and Russia, Turkey, Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Palestine, Transjordan, Egypt. He said that recent conflicts between the

east and west in central Asia have been occasioned by the mistakes of allied diplomacy during the Great War, shaking the Asiatic faith in European civilization and by the break-up of the unity of Islam in Turkey's successes and failures.

Tying up America with the problem, he said that America's rôle is one of reconciliation. He said, however, that a firm policy is needed, and added that in winning the Near East the greatest economic market in the world would be opened up.

Prof. R. E. Cushman, Cornell University, confined his remarks to co-operation between State and Federal Governments of the United States, and devoted most of his discussion to the legal phase of the co-operation, carrying out the laws of the Government and the various states in a harmonious manner. Co-operative law making and enforcement was the keynote of his talk.

GROTTO CONVENTION FOR NEXT SUMMER WON BY RICHMOND

CLEVELAND, O., July 2 (Special).—Richmond, Va., was selected for the 1928 convention city of the Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm at the final session of the Supreme Council officers here. Sahara Grotto of Indianapolis won the cup for the best drilled team among the larger grottoes, while Yusuf Khan of Akron, O., and Nazir of Canton, O., won second and third places, respectively. Amrou Grotto of Zanesville, O., took first prize in the drill contest for small grottoes. Alhambra of St. Louis won honors for the best marching choral club, with Aut-Mori, Youngstown, O., second. Installation of new officers was the final action of the convention.

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ECHO LAKE CAMP AN IDEAL SPOT TO STUDY BIRDS

Audubon Society Secretary
Leading Boston Party
on Two Weeks' Trip

Under the leadership of Winthrop Packard, secretary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, a party of bird enthusiasts left Boston this afternoon for two weeks at Echo Lake Bird Camp on Mount Desert Island, Me. Arriving at camp tomorrow morning, they will remain until July 16, when they will start for Boston, reaching here the next day.

The region is a fine bird country as well as an ideal spot for camping, affording opportunity for intensive study, or relaxation and enjoyment of mountains, lakes, seashore and forest. Just in and about camp the more northern birds may be observed without long tramps, while for those more remote there will be frequent excursions.

The flora of the region should be in the height of its bloom at this time and be most profuse and attractive in ferns and orchids, while many other forms are abundant. Beavers may be seen at work on Mount Desert Island.

Camp Modernly Equipped

The camp is a regular Appalachian Mountain camp, lent to the Audubon Society for the occasion. The tents have board floors. The large dining and recreation hall is enclosed with windows and has a large stone fireplace. Running water has been piped to the camp and telephones and electric lights have been installed.

One hundred miles of government trails afford ample short walks or long tramps over rugged granite mountains, through deep gorges, across open meadows, along the seacoast and into wooded areas. In fact, few places in the country have such a variety of scenery. Excellent roads are found all over the island and all out-door sports are available.

But for the study of birds it is not really necessary to go to Mount Desert. The Public Garden in the heart of Boston's business district is a particularly favorable resting station for the birds. It is surprising that so many people are incredulous when informed that native birds can be found at the proper season in this little park in the midst of the city, Mr. Packard says.

Sheltered in Common's Trees

In their migrations many birds flying over the city sight the little patch of foliage in the midst of the city and venture in to partake of the shelter and refreshment it affords. They are attracted to it by the diversity of its arboreal features and perhaps by the added attractiveness of the pond, Mr. Packard says. The gorgeous flower beds may attract the pedestrians, but the elms, the cottonwoods, the beeches, chestnut trees and maples entice the avian wayfarers.

Bird visitors are usually studied to advantage in the garden because their movements are generally confined to the trees. Thus on the visit of a prothonotary warbler a few weeks ago it was possible for many observers to come and experience what was a big event in the career of a bird lover.

During its three-day sojourn this exquisite little bird resorted to a large elm opposite the rockery, and only occasionally did it go into the adjacent trees. Another rare visitant present at the same time was a Louisiana water thrush.

A total of 133 varieties of birds have been recorded in the garden or seen flying over. The yearly totals average from 80 to 90 species of birds, although last year the number of 101 was established. On May 11 last 42 migratory species were recorded with a total of 133 individuals.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB STARTS TOUR

Party of 47 Will See Western
Mountains and Alaska

A party of 47 members of the Field and Forest Club of Boston and their friends left the South Station last evening on the annual western tour. They will visit the Grand Canyon, Riverside, Calif.; Los Angeles, San Francisco, Yosemite National Park, Mt. Tamalpais and Muir Woods, Portland, Seattle, Mt. Rainier National Park, and then take a nine days' trip to Alaska, and from Skagway to Carcross and the Yukon. On the return they will make a tour of Glacier National Park and take the Great Lakes trip from Duluth to Sarnia, returning to Boston on Aug. 6.

The party is in charge of the Rev. Charles W. Casson, who has conducted tours of the West and Europe the last four summers. He has just returned from a spring trip to the western parks and the Canadian Rockies.

COUNT OF TOURISTS IS BEGUN IN MAINE

AUGUSTA, Me., July 2 (Special).—Counting of tourists entering Maine will this year begin a month earlier than usual, by order of the Governor and Council yesterday afternoon. The Department of Agriculture, which last August listed more than 25,000 out-of-state automobiles as crossing the Kittery Bridge in four weeks, was yesterday authorized to begin count on July 1.

The reason for the change is that the tourist traffic is giving every indication of starting much earlier. Gov. Ralph O. Brewster has predicted that the greatest tourist season in the history of Maine is due for this summer, and that considerable more than the 1,000,000 visitors of 1926 will arrive.

ROAD CONTRACT AWARDED

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 2 (P).—D. S. McGrath, Inc., of Adams, Mass., was awarded the contract yesterday by the state highway board to construct 4.5 miles of bituminous macadam highway as a part of Governor Weeks' 40-mile program. His bid was \$127,737.40. Bids on three other projects were declined.

Wayside Stations Organization Proposes Raising of Standards

Service to Patrons, to Members and to New England
in General an Objective of Movement Approved by
State Officials and Members of New England Council

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 2 (Special).—Wayside Inns, antique and gift shops and other roadside establishments of the better class are doing much to advertise New England to the world through the tourist element that has multiplied with the building of good roads, and household arts and small industries receive a special impetus from their activities.

While selling souvenirs and various homemade articles that serve as reminders of the region, they are increasing degree a medium for acquainting tourists with historic facts and localities connected with the neighborhoods represented.

An organization called the Approved Wayside Stations, Inc., now in its second year, has done much to advance the useful and wholesome influence of these establishments through investigating their character and methods, listing only the best and giving them an official sign that serves as a positive recommendation. In the vicinity of 420 stations have been enrolled thus far.

Need of Standards

This enrollment was undertaken in recognition of the need of some standards and emblem that would give reasonable assurance as to cleanliness, quality and fair dealing to the passing stranger, amid a mushroom growth of roadside establishments of all classes and kinds.

Fred D. Griggs, who conducted successful membership campaigns for the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, the Hampden County Improvement League and the Massachusetts State Farm Bureau Federation in years past, and now a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, has been the prime factor in developing this movement. Under his leadership every worthy station owner becomes a medium for elevating standards and helping others that have similarly qualified for membership. The co-operative spirit is instilled in its management.

To qualify as a member a station must either feed its patrons or give them overnight accommodations. Around either of both of these functions may be built various cognate activities. Besides being an inn, restaurant or sandwich shop, a station may conduct a thrifty business in the sale of souvenirs, it may be an antique shop, or it may distribute various obnoxious goods.

Almost every locality has something of distinctive character, which helps to promote the sale of souvenirs. Down on Cape Cod the novelty windmill is running stronger than ever. As many as 300 of these were made in a single station in advance of the season opening. They are black with all over that region. The black crow, made to stick in the lawn and as lifelike as one could wish, is another popular item, as is the miniature canoe with Indian and paddler. Most of these objects are in the bright colors so much in favor nowadays.

In the Berkshire Hills, along the Connecticut shore and on the coast of Maine the sale of antiques has become an increasing interest of wayside shops. Hook rugs and wrought iron pieces are sold and one place gets its pottery in the crude state and bakes and hand-decorates it. At other places the Yankee aptness in using the jackknife is turned to account in making bird houses and other objects. Many articles in baskets are produced.

Articles for Sale

One interesting house in Connecticut is furnished throughout with articles for sale. A room that might be taken for a living room contains a collection of books, a rug, a clock as to exert a special appeal. So with the rooms in the upper part of the house. To quote from a printed folder:

There are chambers above for the quietest of guests. The electric light is pulled from the best; they are on the wall, you're welcome to buy at daylight.

The ancient four-poster you slept in at night.

Not a few of the stations are located on premises that have interesting personal and historical connections. At Brooklyn, Conn., is an inn run on the farm where Gen. Israel Putnam quit his plow to go to the support of the revolutionary cause. The old tavern has secret passages used in the days that tried men's souls, and there is a drill shed once used by colonial troops.

In Southwick, Mass., is a station called the "Cyrus W. Field, the man who laid the Atlantic cable, and a portrait of the man is in the room on viewing the place. In Lanesboro the old home of "Josh Billings" (Henry W. Shaw) has been turned into an inn.

In general the Approved Wayside Stations, Inc., aims to promote three kinds of service: Service to the patrons, through helping them to select good and safe stopping places; service to the members by recommending them and listing them in an official folder, and service to the community and New England in general by striving to give the section a higher reputation in the world and spreading knowledge of its attractions. State officials and members of the New England Council have expressed commendation in this connection.

Stations are listed in three classes, according to the extent of service rendered, but in every case the service must be good and wherever standards are not maintained the official sign is withdrawn. As the organization grows and its members become better acquainted with the problem, there is a distinct trend toward higher standards. More attention is paid to considerations apart from cleanliness and orderliness. For example, the inn along the shore that serves only canned food, where the tourist would expect to get it fresh from the water, is not regarded as measuring up to requirements. There is a desire that stations shall exhibit New England in its best guise, and in this connection is exerted a pronounced influence for stations that fit into their environment as opposed to those that shriek with color and perpetuate the billboard nuisance. The effect promises to be cumulative from year to year.

CANADA RECEIVES MAINE'S GREETINGS

Gov. Brewster Says Border
Line More and More Imaginary

AUGUSTA, Me., July 2 (Special).—Congratulations upon the sixtieth anniversary of the confederation of the Dominion of Canada, was expressed yesterday afternoon by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine in a telegram to the Governor-General of Canada. The Governor referred to the international line as becoming "more and more imaginary" through the ever increasing mutual confidence and good will.

Governor Brewster also paid tribute to the thousands of citizens of Canadian birth who have become residents of Maine. This telegram was sent primarily as a greeting from Maine, but in another sense was of broader significance, as Governor Brewster is the representative of the several Governors of the United States in his capacity as chairman of the Governors' Conference.

The telegram was as follows: "The State of Maine rejoices with its neighbor across our more and more imaginary international line in this sixtieth anniversary of a great forward step in the confederation of all mankind. Heartiest good wishes for the continued progress of the great Dominion and all its citizens are being voiced by your associates in democracy across the border who have learned to know the character of your people from the intimate and harmonious relationships of a century, and particularly from the thousands whom we have welcomed to our midst and who join you in peculiar measure in the happy anticipations of this day."

RECORD HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL

(Continued from Page 1)

physical education at the University of Buffalo.

Faculty Well Represented

The faculty will be represented by well known scholars from other schools. Prof. Tom P. Cross, author and chairman of the department of literature in Chicago University, will lecture on the "Romantic Movement." Prof. Marcus W. Jernegan, also of Chicago, will lecture on "New Points of View in American History." Illinois University is sending Prof. Edward Cary Hayes, chairman of the department of sociology and author of several books on sociology.

Minneapolis is sending Charles Allen Prosser, director of the William Hall Danwoody Industrial Institute, who will offer courses in vocational education. Mr. Prosser is a former Massachusetts legislator and deputy commissioner of education from 1910 to 1912, and as director of the Federal board for vocational education from 1917 to 1919.

Other professors from outside schools include: Henry Alexander, Queen's College, Canada, who will teach American language; E. R. Groves of Boston University, education; Leonard Carmichael of Princeton, educational psychology; T. H. Clark, McGill University, geology; Edwin E. Guthrie, University of Washington, educational psychology; Albert Schinz, Smith College, French novel; Joseph Wiehr, Smith College, German.

More Harvard professors than usual will teach in the summer session. They include: Professor Wilbur C. Abbott, English history; Birkhoff, mathematics; Dearborn, educational psychology; Edgell, professor and dean, museum work; Ferguson, ancient history; Forbes, chemistry; Gay, economic history; Holcombe, constitutional government and international relations; Holmes, problems of educational psychology; Johnson, individual development and education; McIlwain, history of political theory.

WESLEYAN ALUMNI CONTRIBUTE \$10,259

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., July 2 (Special).—Wesleyan University alumni have contributed \$10,259 toward the running expenses of the University, the gifts to their annual fund during the year which ended June 30. This, with a special gift of \$550 from the class of 1925, brings the total for the year up to \$10,809 which is equivalent to the income from an unrestricted endowment of \$215,000, figured at 5 per cent. These contributions came from 1150 alumni or 25 per cent of the alumni body. Last year 23 per cent of Wesleyan's alumni contributed a total of \$9300.

THREE NEW SERIES OF CARS DISPLAYED

The Nash Motor Company is displaying three new series of cars which include 21 models on four different chassis lengths. The new series will be known as the Advanced Six, the Special Six, and the Standard Six. Although these series have striking improvements over the old models, the company has nevertheless been able to reduce the prices of the cars. Some of the reductions run as high as \$195.

Into every car of the new series are built springs made of a new alloy, a feature tending to contribute materially to the riding comfort of the car. The cars all are equipped with radiators of a new design and bodies built closer to the ground. This has been done in such a way that there is no diminution of body size, but a noticeable gain in the sweeping beauty of the body design. New colors, and new interiors are features.

The Standard Six has been altered by using a larger motor to secure greater smoothness in operation and a larger crankshaft has been used to go with it. Shock absorbers in front are also standard equipment.

LOWER GAS RATE SOUGHT

MERRIMAC, Mass., July 2 (Special).—At a special town meeting here it was voted to appoint a committee to make an investigation and take what action it may be deemed best to bring about a reduction of the price of gas in the town, also to consider the advisability of making another contract for electric current.

A New Model of Comfort for Seven Passengers

Nash Advanced Six Seven-Passenger Sedan, Model Three-Sixty-Four

Getting the King Ready for the Play



Miss Evelyn Cunningham, Assistant to the Director, Aiding W. T. Polchian, Who Takes the Part of the King, in His Makeup.

Children With Music and Play to Honor Fourth on Common

Youths From All Parts of the City Will Participate
in Pageant That Will Be Staged Near Frog Pond

New performances of the playlet, "The Sleeping Princess and the Prince," will be given on July 4 near the Frog Pond on the Common. The first showing will be at 3:30 p. m. and the second at 8:30 p. m., when there will be special features made possible by lighting effects.

The play will be the chief feature of the sixth annual community pageant to be given on the Common on July 4 and is to be presented this year at the request of Mayor Nichols. It was organized by Boston Social Union and Community Service with Miss Joy Higgins in charge of the presentation. George E. Curran, stage manager of the Majestic Theatre, gave valuable assistance and technical director. Specially arranged music will be played by the Commonwealth Band.

Organizations participating are the Girl Scout troupes, Ukrainian National School, Ukrainian Association of Boston from Elizabeth Peabody House, William T. Murphy, Judith Gorney and Blanche Levinson, solo dancers, will also perform.

The pageant allegory will open with a May party and end with a jubilee on the awakening of the court from its 100 years of sleep. In case of rain on the Fourth the pageant will be given on the first pleasant evening.

Cash Value of Education Being Studied by Dean Lord

Entire Inquiry Disclosed That Earnings of University
Graduates Far Exceed Those of
High School Graduates

"Self education, every good book, stimulating conversation, whatever we see or hear or do, has a definite cash value if intelligently applied to our standard of living," Dr. Everett W. Lord of the Boston University College of Business Administration, who is conducting an extensive research to determine the cash value of education as applied to college graduates, high school graduates, and untrained men, declared in an interview.

The nation-wide survey is under the auspices of the Alpha Kappa Psi, professional business fraternity, of which Dean Lord is national president. Data from at least 10,000 persons in all parts of the United States will be collected and used to obtain a representative study of the effect of college training and vocational guidance on the higher type upon the subsequent earning capacity of the individual.

Has Made Earlier Survey

A previous investigation by Dean Lord showed the cash value of a high school education to be \$33,000. The grammar school graduate was found to earn about \$45,000, while the graduates of a high school averaged about \$78,000, and the college graduate earned \$150,000.

The facts brought out by this earlier investigation are expected to be corroborated by the new survey. The answered questionnaires that have been received would indicate this, Dean Lord declared.

"Education is the art of revealing to a man the true idea of living," Dean Lord said, "and fitting him to use his natural endowments and ability for his growth and progress. It is the means to a higher standard of living. There is no distinction between making a living and living a life."

"Self-education and human experience are of great cash value, so far as they inspire an aim to higher thought. A worth-while motive lifts a man from a low plane of custom, convention, and environment, and backed by faith and energy is bound to result in success. The man who reacts most intelligently to human experience and public contact is the one who succeeds."

Education Available to All

"However, in this age of modern educational facilities there is no need for anyone to lack vocational guidance, or specialized training, if he so desires, and the opportunities for high school and college education are unlimited. The results of my investigation show the advantages of college preparation to meet the problems of the business world.

Education of any kind is a matter of application of individual wisdom and force, although books are a necessary factor, and advanced study without the expenditure of a regular, in the acquisition of knowledge that gives the greatest cash value of power and ability and the highest degree of culture and refinement.

Dean Lord asserted that he did not believe that there were many students in America who attended college for the sake of culture alone. He declared that young men and women were availing themselves of the discipline and power of college training, with the aim of a better standard of living and increased earning ability.

FRENCH COMMANDER ARRIVES IN BOSTON

General Passaga to Decorate
104th Regiment's Colors Again

Gen. F. F. G. Passaga, commander of the 124 French Corps during war time activities, in which the 104th Massachusetts Regiment distinguished itself at Apremont, arrived in Boston this afternoon from New York. General Passaga left immediately for the home of A. Platt Andrew of Gloucester, Representative in Congress, where he will be a guest until July 4.

One of the outstanding events of the visit of General Passaga to Massachusetts will be the decoration of the new colors of the 104th regiment. The decoration of the regiment for gallantry in action at Apremont was the result of a recommendation by General Passaga to the French Government.

General Passaga's program includes a visit to the offices of the French Consul in Boston on July 4, from which he will proceed to Springfield for the night. On July 6, a reception at the city hall will be given in his honor, and a medal presented, followed by the dinner by the Chamber of Commerce. Governor Fuller will receive General Passaga at the State House July 7, and later at luncheon.

The next afternoon the general will return to Springfield, and several days will be spent in visiting Westwood, Camp Devens, and Camp Bartlett, and sightseeing about the country.

On July 14, Bastille Day, he will go to Camp Devens as the guest of the 26th Division, for the decoration of the colors of the 104th infantry, returning to Boston at night, and proceeding to New York the next day, from which port he will sail to Paris.

MILITARY TRAINING CAMP IN MAINE OPEN

PORTLAND, Me., July 2 (P).—The Fifth Infantry, stationed at Great Island, Maine, played host to about 100 boys from all parts of New England, the majority from Maine and Massachusetts, members of the Citizens' Military Training Camp, here during the month of July. About 100 students are expected today.

This year's camp is the largest of the three held at Fort McKinley.

Hotel Men Take Action to Push New England as All-Year Resort

Council Names Arthur L. Race, Manager of the Copley
Square, to Represent State on Committee to
Plan Campaign for Development

Increasing the momentum of a campaign to "sell the world" about New England as a summer and winter playground, the New England Hotel Association has named Arthur L. Race, manager of the Copley Square Hotel, Boston, to represent Massachusetts on the committee appointed to co-operate with the division of recreational resources of the New England Council.

The object will be to secure greater co-operation and definite lines of action on the part of hotels in support of the campaign. Other hotel men appointed are Joseph W. Simpson, Marshall House, New York; S. M. Meade, Jr., Fairfield, Hanover, N. H.; Walter H. Berry, Walloomsac Inn, Bennington, Vt.; L. Duane Wallick, Providence Biltmore Hotel, Providence, and Almon C. Judd, Elton House, Waterbury, Conn.

Aim Is—Sell New England!

New England has recreational attractions—sell them! That is the aim of the committee through campaigns similar to those conducted by Florida, California, and other parts of the United States. The possibility of New England becoming a great winter resort where people from all over the country will gather is now being considered, and plans for its materialization are being developed.

The Recreational Resources Committee is furthering development of the summer and winter resort possibilities along sound business lines to stimulate interest in industrial features, and arouse greater appreciation of the advantages and opportunities of New England. The first steps they suggest be taken through community organizations, aided constructively by individual attitude emphasizing the importance of courtesy to visitors, both as guests and prospective customers.

New England now has a definite source of income through its tourist trade, the council points out, without the expenditure of a special effort. Other parts of the country, however, awakened to the benefits to be derived from the promotion of recreational facilities, have put New England on a sharply competitive basis, which it must be alive to meet.

See Room for Development

It is illustrated that Massachusetts and the city of Boston are particularly benefited by tourists who invariably pass through Boston on account of its central location and historical, cultural, and industrial interests. Summer resorts near Boston are well known for their attractions, and the city of Boston has almost equally attractive and unlimited possibilities for winter resorts in surrounding territory, is worthy of development, officials state.

The State of Maine has recently contributed toward attracting visitors and vacationists by the passing of the so-called "Open Door" act which permits nonresidents to operate motor vehicles other than commercial cars in the state for an unlimited period without registration or driver's license, provided that the car is licensed and the driver registered in his state of residence. This act relieves summer residents in Maine from the annoyance and expense that goes with registration of cars and application for drivers' licenses. It is courteous and consideration for the state of Maine and its visitors, members of the various committees of the New England Council point out.

THAYER ACADEMY SCHOLARSHIPS NAMED

BRAINTREE, Mass., July 2.—Robert Harcourt and William Benson, both of Quincy, were awarded five-year scholarships in Thayer Academy last night, at the eighth rally supper of the school's campaign for \$110,000, when the team was campaigning them, Nos. 11 and 13, obtained subscriptions totaling more than the \$3000 necessary to win that right.

Thayer scholarships now have been won for four boys, as follows: Anders Sandquist, Braintree; Gus Larsson, Braintree; Harcourt and Benson. Three other candidates are in the field: Elizabeth Baker, Braintree; Leone Prouty, Quincy; and Hugh Bonington of Quincy. Each of the 18 volunteer teams have raised more than three-quarters of the needed \$3000.

CAUTION URGED IN DRIVING

Massachusetts motorists are asked by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, to exercise special care and caution in driving their cars next Monday and thus help in the state-wide campaign to make the roads safe for everyone.

REMOVAL SALE SPECIAL DISCOUNTS

House Furnishings
Bathroom Fixtures
Fireplace Fixtures

B. F. MACY

410 Boylston Street, Boston

AFTER SEPTEMBER 1 WE WILL BE LOCATED
AT 476 BOYLSTON STREET
(Near Berkeley Street)

CONCORD OPENS CELEBRATION OF ITS SETTLEMENT

Seat of State Government in New Hampshire Holds Bicentenary Observance

CONCORD, N. H., July 1 (Special).—Concord, the capital city of New Hampshire, began today the celebration of its two hundredth anniversary of its settlement. The celebration will reach its climax on the Fourth of July with the largest parade pageant ever held in New Hampshire.

Concord was originally known as Pensacook or Penikese, which was the special name of the Indian tribe bearing that name. The word has been translated "Crooked Place," and it plainly was suggested by the serpentine windings of the Merrimack River. The Pensacooks were a warlike branch of the great Algonquian nation. They were first mentioned in the white man's writings in 1621.

Early in 1726 actual settlement by the whites of the Pensacook district seems not to have been attempted until late in 1726 or early in 1728 and these settlers found there Indians who treated the newcomers kindly.

For many years, prior to 1726, there was dispute between the provinces of New Hampshire and Massachusetts regarding jurisdiction over the Pensacook territory and, though grants of land were made, little was accomplished in the way of settlement. The plan of settlement was given official right to exist by an act of the Massachusetts General Court approved on Jan. 17, 1726.

The government of New Hampshire protested against this action, denied the right of Massachusetts to make grants of land around Pensacook and on May 20, 1727, itself made grants for the establishment of the township of Bow, Canterbury, Chichester and Epsom.

The Rev. Timothy Walker, the first settled minister of the new plantation, was ordained there, Nov. 18, 1730. Before that event, a sawmill and a blacksmith shop had been established. The first church had eight members, of whom the pastor was one. That church still exists as a religious organization and is known as the First or North Congregational Church of Concord.

Pensacook remained legally a "plantation," despite repeated petitions by the Massachusetts General Court to be raised to the status of a township. Town meetings had been held for several years, when incorporation of the township of Rumford was legalized on Feb. 27, 1734, to be confirmed by King George three years later. It is "supposed that the name Rumford was given from that of a parish in England from which some of the proprietors of the new town originated."

Dispute Went On. The dispute between New Hampshire and Massachusetts went on and at last a decree by King George II on March 5, 1740, gave to New Hampshire, with much other territory, the lands embraced in the township of Rumford. The inhabitants of Rumford petitioned to be restored to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts but their pleas failed, as did those of other affected towns. Rumford had "district government" for several years, though officers were selected in much the same way as in the old days of the township.

King George's war was fought in this period and Rumford was in constant fear of attack by Indians and by the French from Canada. War with the Indians at an end, there began a series of legal battles growing out of the grant of lands in Bow by the province of New Hampshire in 1727, and final settlement was not reached until 1773.

The French and Indian war was fought while the Bow controversy was raging and hostile Indians were frequently seen near Rumford and made attacks on settlements not far away.

Provincial authorities were reluctant to give up their plan of making Rumford a part of Bow and when, in 1765, Rumford changed its name, by provincial enactment, to Concord, it was accepted as a parish of Bow. Persons who now had settled in Bow proper, however, found this relationship disagreeable and a decree of divorce was granted in 1767.

The act of incorporating Concord was entitled "an act for setting off a part of the town of Bow." The parish of Concord existed from 1765 to 1784, taking in more than the whole period of the Revolution, and petitions for a representative and other privileges repeatedly were filed. Meantime Concord men were taking their part in the struggle for American independence, and Timothy Walker Jr. represented the parish in the provincial or colonial congress. His father, the first minister, lived to see America independent.

By a legislative act of Jan. 2, 1784, the parish became the town of Concord. Even before that, in 1782, sessions of the General Court had been in Concord and the town became the permanent seat of state government in 1808.

The first newspaper, the Concord Herald and New Hampshire Intelligencer published by George Hough, appeared on January 6, 1790.

The first state house was completed in 1813. The County of Merrimack was created and Concord made the county seat in 1823. The railroad came to Concord in 1842 and the electric trolley in 1848.

A city charter was adopted on March 16, 1853. It had been granted by the legislature about four years earlier, but its ratification by the people was for a time refused. Illuminating gas was first used in Concord in the year that the town became a city.

In 1852, Franklin Pierce went from Concord to Washington to become the only President given to the republic by New Hampshire.

JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT CAMP ACTIVITIES END

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 2 (Special).—A range of efforts from vaudeville to opera, enthusiastically received by a youthful audience,

How Concord, N. H., Looked When Franklin Pierce Left to Become President



brought to a close last night the seventh annual Junior Achievement Camp at the Eastern States Exposition grounds in West Springfield. Each of the "tribes" of youngsters staged a theatrical performance, conceived in secrecy and rehearsed behind closed doors, with a goal of 1000 points awaiting the winner, adjudged the best in performance.

The taking of group pictures required almost as much time as preparation for the dramatics, for the camp photographer was kept on his toes trying to round up and segregate the various groups for a pictorial record of their camp appearance. Each camper had to make one article during his stay and hundreds of useful and decorative articles were constructed by the achievers.

MAYOR ASKS NAMING OF SHIP FOR BOSTON

Letter Is Written to Hamburg-American Line Official

The request that one of the new steamships to be put in commission by the Hamburg-American line be named Boston was made by Mayor Nichols in a letter written to Julius P. Mayer managing director of the line in New York. In his letter the Mayor said:

"Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, recently called at the headquarters of your company at Hamburg and presented a communication from me addressed to Dr. Wilhelm Cane, president of the Hamburg-American Line, expressing the earnest desire of the business interests of New England and especially of Greater Boston that your company re-establish its passenger and freight service at the port of Boston, that had been interrupted during the war."

"The business men of this section would be appreciative of having the name Boston given to one of your new steamers in recognition of the fact that although now but a port of call, more than 25 per cent of the total overseas passenger traffic of your company at the United States ports is transacted through Boston."

TAX ON THEATERS MAY REACH \$192,000

New Connecticut Law in Effect on July 1

HARTFORD, Conn., July 2 (AP).—Connecticut's 235 theaters will be called upon to pay a yearly state tax amounting to approximately \$192,000 under the new law enacted by the 1927 General Assembly, Maj. William F. Ladd, in charge of the unincorporated business tax bureau of the State Tax Department, said yesterday.

The new law taxes all theaters, operas and similar places of amusement according to their seating capacities and takes the place of the old state film tax. The law took effect yesterday.

Owners of theaters, opera houses and places of amusement will be called upon the end of each month to file a return with Major Ladd's department. Although no complete returns have yet been received, it is thought that the tax may amount annually to nearly \$200,000.

FINAL POPS CONCERT RADIOCAST TONIGHT

Varied Program to Be Offered by Alfredo Casella

With tonight's radiocast from WBZ-WBZA, atop the Hotel Statler, ends Alfredo Casella's first season as conductor of the Pops Orchestra. Tonight's concert will be of special interest because of the wide variety of the schools of musical thought represented in the program.

It is the last of the series of nine concerts presented to the radio audience through the courtesy of W. S. Quinby of the W. S. Quinby Company.

The program will begin at 8:15 o'clock. During the intermissions the Joseph Ecker trio will be heard direct from the Statler studios. Aidan Redmond will announce from Symphony Hall.

SHOE PLANT ADOPTS OPEN SHOP POLICY

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 2 (Special).—The Zubick Shoe Company, 69 Washington Street, has started an open shop in the shoe industry, and is signing up help under individual agreements. The concern formerly did business with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, but all the agreements with the union have expired and have not been renewed. Some time ago the firm tried to procure a wage reduction from the union in an effort to get orders and keep the factory in operation.

The union refused to make any concessions and the firm suspended business. Removal from the city has been considered, but the firm decided to adopt the open shop policy instead. Harry Zubick, of the firm, stated that he had signed up some help and expected to procure more employees within a few days. He declared that he has orders enough to start the factory at once. The firm specializes in women's novelty McKays and has a capacity of 20 cases a day.

A modern home at 130 Ridge

CAMBRIDGE GAINS NEW HOTEL DESIGNED IN COLONIAL MODE

"The Commander" Will Serve Both Residents and Transients—Many Homes Pass to New Owners in Active Greater Boston Realty Market

An important addition to the hotel resources of Cambridge, The Commander, a combined transient and housekeeping hotel, at Garden and Berkeley Streets, will be opened some time in August.

The Commander will contain 89 housekeeping suites and 84 hotel rooms. A roof garden, grille, ballroom, several self elevators and even a children's playground will be a part of the new hotel.

John J. Shine, the owner, turned to the historic tradition which surrounds the name of the hotel with George Washington, who rode out beneath the old elm tree near by and received command of the Continental Army.

The plans by Silverman, Brown & Hoeman, architects, have evolved an entrance which is copied from that at Mount Vernon, Washington's home on the Potomac. Although embodying all the conveniences of the modern hotel, the interior preserves the tone and quietness of the colonial era.

"The outlook for a prosperous six months in the real estate business, as in many other lines, is no longer a shadow, but has obtained definite outlines," says W. J. Moore, president of the American Bond and Mortgage Company, commenting on the business outlook for the remainder of 1927.

Mr. Moore said that all possibility of the much-predicted building slump had completely passed, and the indications were that the value of building operations this year would close at approximately the record-breaking total of 1926.

"The building industry is proceeding on a sound basis," said the financier, "and thorough study of the situation will show that the much-overemphasized talk of overproduction is without basic fact."

A decline of more than \$2,000,000 in building and engineering operations in New England during the week ended June 26, 1927, was reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, in comparison to last year's expenditures for the corresponding period.

Following is a tabulation of contract valuations for contracts awarded in New England for the week ended June 26, during some of the last 27 years: In 1927 \$8,699,300, 1926 \$11,431,700, 1925 \$17,060,600, 1924 \$10,628,200, 1923 \$7,215,600, 1922 \$6,263,000, 1921 \$4,984,000, 1920 \$2,582,000, 1901 \$1,965,000.

John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., report the following sales: Property at 345 Newtonville Avenue, Newtonville, comprising a single house and 10,000 square feet of land, a part of the former Shore Estate. The property, valued at \$18,000, was sold to Johannes A. and Catharina Ruess.

For A. S. Stone the single frame house at 259 Homer Street, Newton Center, with two-car garage and about 10,000 square feet of land, valued at \$16,500. R. G. Cronette has taken title.

Henry J. Perry has sold his property at 6 Fairfield Street, West Newton, a single house, garage, and about 10,000 square feet of land with a valuation of \$14,000.

Ernest H. Snell has sold to Douglas S. Sloan \$9,901 square feet of land on Prospect Street, Newtonville, valued at \$10,000.

Property at 326 Beacon Street, near Fairfield Street, assessed for \$53,000, has been transferred by Mrs. Clara M. Brown to Elliott Henderson and Roger B. Tyler, trustees. This property consists of 3150 feet of land and a brick-and-stone house. The land had an assessed value of \$26,800. T. Dennis Boardman, Reginald and R. deB. Boardman negotiated this transaction.

Property at 3 Garden Street, Cambridge, directly across from the Cambridge Common, formerly the home of Prof. George Herbert Palmer, has been sold by Dr. Fred R. Joutet to Mrs. Jens I. Westergaard of Cambridge and Siam and is to be remodelled for her permanent winter home. This sale was negotiated through Rodney W. Long and Arthur R. Henderson & Co. of Cambridge.

The Hill Realty Trust, by Elliott Henderson, trustee, has conveyed title of property at 56 Pinckney Street to A. Marshall Jones. Included in the transfer is a four-story house and 548 square feet of land assessed for a total of \$14,000. William C. Codman & Son were the brokers.

Property at 99 Kirkland Road, Newtonville, has been conveyed by J. Mervin Allen, trustee, to M. R. Joutet Jr. of Winchester. The estate consists of a large stucco residence of 10 rooms and three baths, and 32,000 square feet of land beautifully landscaped. Mr. Joutet will build a two-car garage. The valuation is about \$40,000.

A modern home at 130 Ridge

are best done now. You may discuss the new styles, and decide the possibilities of your old fur coat, with the man who will have immediate supervision of the workers who will carry out your ideas.

All work is done in our own workshop. The advance styles for Fall are already fairly well established, so you may have the new ideas now in your old coat.

"JOHNNY" Shaw Collar ANIMAL Collar ANIMAL Collar

ANIMAL Collar ANIMAL Collar ANIMAL Collar

Cleveland School on Charles Street, Dorchester, for the City of Boston, according to Brown's Letters, Inc. Brick and limestone, first-class construction, \$114,000; two stories and basement, 75x73. Architect, John M. Gray Company of Boston.

Contract has been awarded to Clark & Smith of Quincy to build the Pratt School on Pleasant Street, Weymouth, Mass., for the town of Weymouth. Brick and cast stone, second-class construction, two stories, 44x55. Architect, H. B. S. Prescott of Boston.

The M. A. Packard Company and the National Association of Wooden Box Manufacturers have leased offices in the Statler Office Building, according to the W. H. Ballard Company.

Hotel Near Completion in University City



"The Commander," Apartment Hotel on Garden Street, Cambridge, Which Will Open in August.

YALE RECEIVES OLD SHAW PAPERS

Revolutionary War Material Gift to University

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 2 (AP).—The Nathaniel and Thomas Shaw papers which contain a wealth of material relating to the Revolutionary War have been presented to the Yale University Library by Miss Anne R. Perkins of New London, Conn., in her name and that of her brother as a memorial to their father, Dr. Nathaniel Shaw Perkins, Yale 1812. The collection, which includes a letter book, consists of more than 8000 items.

Nathaniel and Thomas Shaw were sons of Captain Nathaniel Shaw, who was born in Fairfield, Conn., and moved to New London before 1730. For many years he engaged as a sea captain in the Irish trade. Three of his six sons perished at sea.

Nathaniel Shaw Jr. was among the first citizens to come forward for the cause of the colonies. On July 10, 1776, he was appointed by the Governor and council of safety "agent of the colony for naval supplies and taking care of sick seamen." From that time until his death in 1782 he was the accredited agent of Congress and the colony.

Many of the privateers authorized by the Continental Congress in March, 1776, were fitted out at New London by Nathaniel Shaw. After his brother's death, Thomas Shaw succeeded as head of the family and of the vast business interests.

LIQUOR ARRESTS MADE

Under direction of Herbert A. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, the liquor squad of police headquarters continued their efforts to enforce the prohibition law in "lower" South Boston yesterday and two more places where intoxicants were being sold were closed and five men placed under arrest. They were charged with keeping and exposing liquor for sale.

Contract has been awarded to the Matthews Cummings Company of Boston, to erect an addition and make alterations to the Grover

HISTORIC SITES SHOWN TO MANY

State Historical League Is Guest of Seitate Society

SCITUATE, Mass., July 2.—The Bay State Historical League was the guest of the Seitate Historical Society at its annual meeting and visited its headquarters in Cudworth House here and other historic sites in and about Scituate.

The Cudworth House was built in 1723 and was the home of Col. John Cudworth, one of the early colonial settlers and a leading figure in the official affairs of his time. Several years ago the Seitate Historical Society secured control of the old homestead and restored it. It is filled with antiques and souvenirs of the town's colonial period and is one of the finest examples on the South Shore of early eighteenth-century architecture.

Dr. Henry Turner Bailey, a native of Scituate and now supervisor of art in the public schools of Cleveland, O., delivered the chief address of the day, an historical survey of "Scituate and Its Many Colonial Places." For many years Dr. Bailey took a responsible share in the work of preserving Scituate's historical shrines and his interest in the history and evolution of the town has always manifested itself in a variety of public spirited acts.

After his address Dr. Bailey conducted the 150 or more guests by

motor on a tour of the historic places of the town. The party visited the Old Scituate Lighthouse, Cudworth Brook, which meaning "Cold Water" shares in the origin of the town name, and the house occupied in Colonial times by Abigail and Rebecca Bates in Jericho Road. This is another of the famous and beautiful old homesteads that has been restored and preserved by the Society and one to which visitors flock annually in great numbers.

The company was also especially interested in the Old Water Mill at Greenbush, the first water grist mill built in the Old Colony by Isaac Stead in 1640. The mill is in its original condition. Its water supply was early derived from the Old Oaken Bucket Pond which operated the old stone rolls as they ground out the corn of townfolk.

Officers elected by the Bay State Historical League for the ensuing year are: William O. Comstock, Brookline; Walter K. Watkins, secretary, and Charles A. Hardy, treasurer. The president of the Seitate Historical Society is Thomas H. Farmer.

Following the dinner to be served in the local churches and the Masonic Temple the people will assemble on the school common where the literary exercises will be held under a big tent. Mr. Wardner will preside and the historical address will be given by Col. George B. Upham of Claremont, N. H., and a member of the Boston bar. There will also be addresses by Admiral Mayo, Governor Weeks and others. The festivities of the day close with a street dance on the concrete terrace upon the roof of the Windsor House.

Historical Society to Meet

On Thursday, July 7, the Vermont Historical Society will meet at the Constitution House for a luncheon, after which there will be two notable addresses. Judge Frank L. Fish of Vergennes, of the Vermont Supreme Court, will address the assembly upon William C. Bradley. He was born in Westminster in 1782 and, according to the historian, the Rev. Pliny White, was "all things considered the greatest man Vermont has ever known." He was elected to Congress in 1812, being the first native-

born Vermont to enter that body. He was also one of the United States commissioners appointed under the treaty of Ghent to adjust the northeastern boundary. Prof. Frederick Tupper, head of the English Department of the University of Vermont at Burlington, will give a paper on Chief Justice Royal Tyler. This distinguished jurist was also the author of "The Contrast," the first play written by an American to be produced on the stage.

Ira Allen relates that during the meeting of the delegates in the Windsor convention news came of the evacuation of Fort Ticonderoga by General St. Clair. This caused great alarm, as the families of many of the members were exposed to danger. The sentiment was strongly in favor of immediate adjournment that the members might hasten to their homes to rescue their families. But a severe shower started and, as the members were unable to start for home in the storm, they returned to the work for which they had been summoned. The constitution was read for the last time and unanimously adopted and the State of Vermont was proclaimed.

Located in a town noted for its fine colonial residences and historic background, the Constitution House will always be the shrine to which all Vermonters will come, inspiring in all corners of the State a reverence for the dear old State.

People to Assemble

Led by the band the people will assemble in front of the old Constitution House where a group of 15 girls will garland the tablet and Admiral Henry T. Mayo will be presented. The admiral comes as the personal representative of President Coolidge. He is a native of Burlington, Vt., and commander of all the United States fleets in the World War.

The next tablet to be garlanded by another group of 15 girls stands of Main Street south of the present site of the Constitution House. It is expected that the speaker at this tablet will be Daniel Willard of Baltimore, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. He is a native of the adjoining town of Hartland and a graduate of the Windsor High School.

Next comes the garlanding of the tablet just south of the Old South Church where stood the first meeting house and town house. It was in this building that the delegates met on July 4, 1777, and chose "Vermont" for the name of the state they planned to form. Here, too, assembled the first legislature on March 12, 1778, and on the same day came the inauguration of Vermont's first Governor, Thomas Chittenden. It is very fitting that at this tablet the speaker will be Gov. John E. Weeks.

The last of the four tablets on Main Street marks the site of the shop of Reuben Dean, the silversmith, who made the first great seal of the state from a design sketched by Ira Allen. The speaker at this tablet will be Vermont's distinguished rhymist of rural life, Daniel G. Cady of Burlington.

Courses are being offered in creative writing, structure of the short story, appreciation of literature, teaching of English, expository writing, literary comparisons, oral reading of poetry, Browning, contemporary poetry, modern essay, English novel, American literature, contemporary drama, play production, and costume and stage design.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY OFFICIAL APPOINTED

HARTFORD, Conn., July 2 (AP).—Prof. Leroy Carr Barrett, head of the Latin Department at Trinity College, has been appointed acting secretary-treasurer of the American Philological Association during the year's absence in Europe of Prof. Joseph William Hewitt of Wesleyan University, permanent holder of the office. This change brings the entire executive staff of the National Association to Trinity College as Prof. Frank C. Babbitt, head of the Greek Department, is president this year.

Windsor-Is Ready to Celebrate Founding of State of Vermont

Old Structure Where Constitution Was Adopted on July 7, 1777, Still Stands and Will Be the Central Theme of the Day's Observances

WINDSOR, Vt., July 21 (Special).—Because there is still standing on the town's main street the old Constitution House where on July 7, 1777, the Vermont Constitution was adopted, the townspeople have arranged for a sesquicentennial celebration on Friday, July 8, that will be worthy of a town rich in historic lore and, next to the Bennington celebration on Aug. 16, the most important historical event of the present year.

The chairman of the affair is Henry S. Wardner of New York and Windsor, who is the recognized authority on all local history as well as one of the town's most distinguished sons. Under his leadership numerous committees have arranged for a fitting observance of the event.

The day will open with a salute from a cannon planted on the Cornish hills on the New Hampshire side of the Connecticut River, accompanied by the dulcet tones of the village church bells. The next event will be the welcome to Gov. John E. Weeks. After his official welcome of the interesting and unique ceremony of garlanding the four tablets will be carried out.

People to Assemble

Led by the band the people will assemble in front of the old Constitution House where a group of 15 girls will garland the tablet and Admiral Henry T. Mayo will be presented. The admiral comes as the personal representative of President Coolidge. He is a native of Burlington, Vt., and commander of all the United States fleets in the World War.

The next tablet to be garlanded by another group of 15 girls stands of Main Street south of the present site of the Constitution House. It is expected that the speaker at this tablet will be Daniel Willard of Baltimore, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. He is a native of the adjoining town of Hartland and a graduate of the Windsor High School.

Next comes the garlanding of the tablet just south of the Old South Church where stood the first meeting house and town house. It was in this building that the delegates met on July 4, 1777, and chose "Vermont" for the name of the state they planned to form. Here, too, assembled the first legislature on March 12, 1778, and on the same day came the inauguration of Vermont's first Governor, Thomas Chittenden. It is very fitting that at this tablet the speaker will be Gov. John E. Weeks.

The last of the four tablets on Main Street marks the site of the shop of Reuben Dean, the silversmith, who made the first great seal of the state from a design sketched by Ira Allen. The speaker at this tablet will be Vermont's distinguished rhymist of rural life, Daniel G. Cady of Burlington.

Courses are being offered in creative writing, structure of the short story, appreciation of literature, teaching of English, expository writing, literary comparisons, oral reading of poetry, Browning, contemporary poetry, modern essay, English novel, American literature, contemporary drama, play production, and costume and stage design.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY OFFICIAL APPOINTED

HARTFORD, Conn., July 2 (AP).—Prof. Leroy Carr Barrett, head of the Latin Department at Trinity College, has been appointed acting secretary-treasurer of the American Philological Association during the year's absence in Europe of Prof. Joseph William Hewitt of Wesleyan University, permanent holder of the office. This change brings the entire executive staff of the National Association to Trinity College as Prof. Frank C. Babbitt, head of the Greek Department, is president this year.

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One Collar Lasts All Day Now That Cincinnati Is Smokeless

Used to Be Three a Day, Says Report, But 50 Years of
Effort Have Effect—No Smoke to New Railroad
Roundhouse—Police Watch Chimneys

CINCINNATI, O. (Special Correspondence)—Constant, concerted effort for more than 50 years to rid Cincinnati of smoke and soot is finally showing its effect. In the words of one ardent observer, the city has managed to cut its smoke nuisance to a one-collar-a-day town.

In the early '70s, the first steps were taken to rid Cincinnati of the pall of smoke that overhung her horizon. It was not until the 90s, however, that the city council enacted a rather timid ordinance declaring smoking chimneys to be against the public good. In 1906 came the first real progress in the situation, when the Smoke Abatement League was formed. A campaign of education was launched and has never been allowed to flag.

Service Tightened up

In 1913 the ordinances were changed to make only practical engineers eligible to the office of smoke inspector and, after three different heads of department had occupied the position, the incumbent, Gordon Rowe, was appointed in 1917 and for 10 years has been in the purpose of clearing the smoke situation.

"There is only one way to grapple with the smoke problem," he said, "and that is at the source. That means smoke prevention, and that is what I have preached and practiced from the time I took hold here."

In a broad classification Mr. Rowe places smoke offenders in four classes: factory, railway locomotives, heating plants and homes. Each has to be approached in a different manner. To the factory owner his first argument is that of dollars and cents. "Dense smoke from the stacks," he tells them, "indicates that about two-thirds of the heat value in the fuel is being wasted. There are about 14,600 heat units in a pound of good coal. If furnace conditions and construction are right these may be used for smokeless combustion, but dense smoke shows that only 4500 of the heat units are liberated, the remainder being passed out of the stack unburned as a total fuel loss."

Looks for Cause of Loss

The intelligent industrial user sees the point and goes searching for the cause of high cost of fuel as against low returns. For its own sake, the boiler room equipment and rearranging has been known to effect great savings. On the other hand the recalcitrant faces prosecution and photographs of his plant belching forth smoke have been accepted as convincing evidence.

With the railways the effort has been longer and much harder. Sections of the switching yard where the smoke haze was so thick that trains had to be held up have been gradually eliminated. There have been prosecutions but, in the end the railway officials have been won over. And, such have been the results obtained that engineers of the railway companies have been appointed to a board which confers with Mr. Rowe to further the work of clearing up the situation. The Big Four Railway Co. has a roundhouse of 37 stalls which will be absolutely smokeless. Plans for a new Baltimore & Ohio roundhouse which will have 100 stalls call for construction that will make even a wisp of smoke an oddity.

With the heating plants Mr. Rowe uses different tactics. Here the contact, of necessity, must be individual. His prime point is to interest employers to make their help comfortable and to educate them to become expert firemen instead of casual laborers.

Gravest Problem, the Homes

Probably the gravest problem of all is the homes. Last year he obtained from C. O. Sherrill, city manager, an order which makes each policeman in the city a deputy smoke

inspector. Mr. Rowe's argument was that a traffic violation would not go unnoted, then why should a violation against the smoke ordinance? Each police station is equipped with an umbrascop by which the density of smoke can be correctly computed. First comes the warning to the householder and then a prosecution. The warning is in printed form and is not mistaking its meaning. The printed form is reproduced below.

"It is the moral effect that we

Form 140-5M-2-26

NOTICE—VIOLATION OF SMOKE ORDINANCE

The code of ordinances of the City of Cincinnati declare dense smoke from ANY BUILDING OR PREMISES to be a NUISANCE, and provides a minimum fine of \$25.00 for each conviction.

The chimney of this building is smoking in violation of the law, and immediate steps must be taken to prevent a continuation of the nuisance. Smoke is a waste of fuel, detrimental to health, and destructive to property.

Approved smokeless heaters will burn any kind of fuel without dense smoke.

Non-smokeless heaters must burn a smokeless fuel to prevent smoke. Your co-operation is requested to rid the City of smoke.

Advice as to how to prevent dense smoke may be obtained on request from the City Department of Smoke Inspection, telephone, Canal 5300.

GORDON D. ROWE, Chief Smoke Inspector.

☐ First, ☐ Second, ☐ Third Notice.

BY _____ DATE _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Patrolman _____

(Over)



TWO German aeronautical companies, the Junker and the Condor Syndikat, and one French, the Latecoere Company, have received permission from the Brazilian Minister of Transportation to commence aerial navigation in Brazil on an experimental basis, according to advice from Vice Consul R. Cahn, Rio de Janeiro, made public by the Department of Commerce.

The Junker company was given permission to realize a propaganda flight from Buenos Aires to Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The Condor Syndikat expects to make its first official flight from Porto Alegre and is awaiting the necessary equipment for this purpose.

The Compagnie Internationale de Navigation Aérienne has announced daily (except Sunday) air service from Constantinople to Paris via Bucharest, Belgrade and Vienna for the 1927 summer season says a report to the Department of Commerce from American Trade Commissioner William E. Nash.

Planes are to transport freight and postal matter as well as passengers. Passengers are transported free from Constantinople to the flying field in San Stefano, or vice versa. The fare amounts to 245 Turkish pounds, or about \$175. Each passenger has a right to 15 kilograms of free baggage.

The Czechoslovak Aeroplane Line resumed the Berlin-Prague-Vienna

seep most in this work," said Mr. Rowe. "A call from a civilian smoke inspector, whether on a factory, a heating plant or a home, carries little weight. But when an officer of the law appears—that's a different matter."

The office is now connected with that of the Building Commissioner. Here all plans are examined. New factories and new homes are under scrutiny at all times to see that boiler and chimney arrangement conform with the elimination of smoke—at least in the new structures there is prevention at the source.

Back of the city smoke inspector's office in all of the years since its formation has stood the Smoke Abatement League. It employs its own inspectors and these work in conjunction with the city officials. The work is never ending. Right now, the league is engaged on redrafting certain sections of the city's law which will further strengthen the movement toward smoke banishment.

Progress in the Churches

Established by Ex-Slave
Ovin Primitive Methodist Mission Station, Nigeria, took its rise in a romantic way. A Calabar slave who had purchased his freedom established a Christian cause, which became the foundation of the station and all its varied agencies. Ovin has now, after 12 years, 82 churches, 2 European ministers, 78 native teachers, building accommodation for 1400, with an average attendance of 1000 at the principal services.

Tent Dedicated

A tent has been dedicated in New York under the auspices of the church extension committee of the Presbytery of New York on a site on East Tremont Avenue, near East

177th Street, the Bronx. Services are to be held every Sunday, as well as a Sunday school. The tent is to be developed into a church known as Fort Schuyler Presbyterian Church. This territory has been assigned to the Presbyterians by the county committee of the New York Federation of Churches.

Canada's Jubilee Abroad
Commemorating the diamond jubilee of Canada's Confederation, a service has just been held in Westminster Abbey at which the King was represented by the Duke of Connaught, who was one of the most popular of the governors-general in Canada. Three others who have held that office were also present: the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Aberdeen and Lord Byng. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister, and representatives from Canada and the other dominions and many ambassadors were present.

Fine Arts in Religion

Under the auspices of the Northwestern University School of Music a five-day conference on "The Fine Arts in Religion" has just been held in Evanston, Ill. A feature was "The Temple of Religious Art," a collection of 1000 pictures on religious themes, many of them in oils and reproductions of old masterpieces. Another feature was the "Symphony of Music," including picture and color-stereoscopic pictures of the life of Jesus. The conferences and exhibitions were designed to indicate the vast wealth of beauty at the command of laymen and church ministers and officials in the carrying on of church work.

Rheims Cathedral Reopened
The nave of Rheims Cathedral has been reopened in France after being renovated and repaired. Considerable time yet will be necessary to restore the choir and transepts. Finances have been greatly aided by John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Two Hundred Bible Schools
Two hundred daily vacation Bible schools in as many New York churches, with 600 college students as teachers, are about to open. The schools are all to be under the auspices of the Metropolitan Federation of Daily Vacation Bible Schools.

Coming Events

Among the more important meetings, especially of interdenominational organizations, scheduled for July are the International Christian Endeavor convention, Cleveland, July 2 to 7; National Education Association, Seattle, July 2 to 8; Hutterite Society of Paris, seventy-fifth annual meeting, July 8 and 9; evangelical meeting, laying of corner stone of Calvin memorial, Noyon, France, July 10; universal Christian conference on

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Kitchen Garden

By MABEL SPICER GILL

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Scene: An attractive kitchen garden where a number of different kinds of vegetables are flourishing. Across the back of the stage is a high fence planted in the middle by a tall, arched trellis. On either side of the gate, three or four or more pretty hollyhocks peer over the top of the fence. These are little girls wearing crepe paper hats of different hollyhock colors. They stand on benches behind the fence to make them tall.

Below in the garden are at least one of each of the following vegetables: Potato, Bean, Corn, Pumpkin, Cabbage, Cucumber, Beet, Onion, Tomato, Horseradish, Carrot.

First Hollyhock—Oh, oh! What a beautiful world! See the lovely blue sky!

Second Hollyhock—And the pretty white clouds!

Third Hollyhock—And the handsome trees and the pretty birds!

Fourth Hollyhock—What a glorious day it is! I am so happy. I love the whole world today.

Fifth Hollyhock—So do I. How beautiful you all look! Your hats are lovely. Oh dear, oh dear! Wouldn't the world be a dreary place without flowers?

All the Hollyhocks—It would be dreadful, dreadful!

Sixth Hollyhock—I am so happy, I should like to sing like the birds.

(The hollyhocks sing a song about flowers or summer.)

Potato—Did you ever hear such silly talk? Pretty, lovely, beautiful, handsome, glorious. What does all that amount to?

Bean—That is what I'd like to know.

Corn—So would I. Of what use are clouds and flowers and birds?

Pumpkin—None. None at all. It is the vegetables that count. Could you make a jack-o'-lantern or a pie of hollyhocks?

Horseradish—Horseradish may not be as handsome as hollyhocks, but it has more pep.

(The vegetables laugh heartily and the hollyhocks smile faintly.)

Cabbage—How about Hollyhock sauerkraut?

Tomato—Or Hollyhock ketchup? But as for being handsome, we tomatoes are both handsome and useful. Just think of all the ways tomatoes can be used—stew, soup, preserves, salad. And who is finer looking than we?

Beet—For that matter, who is better looking than the beets? We have the finest color in the world. Who ever saw anything more beautiful than buttered beets, or pickled beets or beet salad? And then there is beet sugar.

Carrot—And how about us carrots? Can anyone name a flower or vegetable that is more beautiful than we are? Just look at our pretty

tops and the splendid color of our roots! We are quite as handsome as the hollyhocks, besides being of some use. The hollyhocks are no use at all. No flowers are.

(While the vegetables have been talking the hollyhocks have been looking at one another bewildered. Now they look sad, as if they were about to cry.)

Beet—You are right, Brother Carrot. We roots are a handsome, important lot! When it comes to a good old-fashioned boiled dinner where would people be without us? Parsnips, turnips, carrots, beets—we are hard to beat. How is that for a joke?

Cabbage—Pretty good! But when it comes to making an Irish stew there is nothing so important as cabbage.

Onion—Except onions. Where would the world be without onions? Flowers may have a sweeter scent than onions, but when people are hungry they want onions.

Potato—And potatoes. Potatoes are prepared in more ways than any other vegetable. We may not be so beautiful as some of the rest of you but we are the most important vegetable in the world. Why we are about twelve in one—baked potatoes, mashed potatoes, creamed potatoes, French fried potatoes, German fried potatoes, Lyonnaise potatoes, boiled potatoes, scalloped potatoes, potato salad, potato soup.

Cucumber—Hey, what are you doing? Reading to us from the cook book? We cucumbers are handsome in our way and we make the best pickles in the world. Really things would be very uninteresting without cucumbers, even though there are not so many ways of preparing us as potatoes.

Corn—Well, well, well! And who is more important than corn? Did you ever think how many products are made from corn? Syrup, meal, oil, glucose, starch, and what not. Corn supplies food for both people and animals. In fact, it would be hard to imagine the world without corn.

Bean—And how about the world without beans? It is simply unthinkable! I do believe there are more varieties of beans than of any other kind of vegetable. There are navy beans and lima beans and kidney beans and pinto beans and

Cucumber—Now, now! Don't go and read the seed catalogue to us.

Pumpkin—Well, when all is said and done, vegetables are the most important things in the world. No doubt about it! And what a lot of us there are, besides those of us here—aspargus, artichoke, eggplant, cauliflower, kale, chard, spinach, radish, peas, peppers, lettuce, lentils, parsley, cress, squash.

Cucumber—More catalogues! We

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A Strange Bird Bath

All the long summer from early morning until setting sun, Jane and Buddy played together. Jane and Buddy were brother and sister and lived in a big city in a little house on a hill. Across the street from them was their father's hillside garage with a flat top, looking like a modern cliff-dweller's house.

From her bedroom window Jane would look out on this little concrete structure and picture castles for her dolls and the wonderful things. Buddy and she could make out of the sand pile on the roof. Great cities had risen there; then again Dutch wind-mills would be seen dotting the landscape, while sand-banked dikes rose high above the land and held back the water.

So not another tear, you pretty hollyhocks! Fifth Butterfly—That is right. The world would not be complete without any of us. Come, hollyhocks, smile and be happy again.

Sixth Butterfly—Yes, yes. Let's all be happy together. The butterflies love the vegetables and the flowers alike.

Pumpkin—The butterflies are right. We are all needed and loved. Dear hollyhocks, please forgive us for our foolish talk.

Vegetables—Yes, yes. Dear hollyhocks, please forgive us. (The hollyhocks lift their heads and shake away their tears. They smile brightly at the butterflies and vegetables.)

Potato—We only half meant what we said. We were just talking to hear ourselves. Do forgive us.

Hollyhocks—Certainly we forgive you. It was silly of us to cry. Please excuse us for being so silly.

Vegetables—Oh, that is all right. Pumpkin—Well, that's fine! Now let's all dance and sing together.

Hollyhocks—Yes, yes! Let's laugh and sing and dance.

Butterflies—Yes, yes! Let's invite all the world to laugh and sing and dance with us.

(The flowers and vegetables and butterflies sing an appropriate song and dance together.)

(Curtain.)

(Note—Appropriate songs to go with this playlet will be found in most music readers used in the schools. The children taking the parts of the vegetables may wear costumes of crepe paper or muslin suggesting the various vegetables in color and shape. They may be dressed in the proper color and wear a placard bearing the name of the vegetable in large letters. Festoons of the smaller vegetables may be worn. The fence may be made of heavy paper pointed to suggest boards or a lattice, or a strip of green muslin may be made to piece the effect of a hedge. A dainty little mist in a summer frock may easily become a butterfly by the addition of a pair of crepe paper wings. As for the dances, costumes and music, the children working out very charming effects themselves, but those training them usually can add valuable suggestions.)

First Hollyhock—Oh dear, oh dear! I wish I were a pumpkin!

Second Hollyhock—Boo, hoo, I wish I were a potato!

Third Hollyhock—Alas, alas, today I wish I were a cucumber!

Fourth Hollyhock—Boo, hoo, I wish I were a bean!

Fifth Hollyhock—Oh dear, oh dear! I wish I were a great big head of cabbage.

Sixth Hollyhock—Boo, hoo, I wish I were a whole Irish stew!

(The butterflies laugh merrily. They fit through the gateway and perch beside the hollyhocks on the benches behind the fence. Each butterfly puts an arm about a hollyhock.)

First Butterfly (to Sixth Hollyhock)—There, there, dear! Don't cry. What made you have such an absurd wish? An Irish stew, ha, ha!

Sixth Hollyhock—Because the vegetables are so much more important than the flowers. They are useful. We are only beautiful.

Pumpkin—That is right. We vegetables are the most important things in the whole world.

Vegetables—Indeed, we are! First Hollyhock—I am only pretty. I am of no use like the pumpkins!

Second Butterfly—How absurd! Everything has its place. No one is more important than anyone else.

Potato—That is news to me. Vegetables—It is news to all of us.

Third Butterfly—You funny, silly fellows! The world needs flowers and rainbows and honey and moonbeams and butterflies and birds as well as potatoes and cabbage and pumpkins and Irish stew. It needs joy and laughter and music and beauty. It needs all good things.

Fourth Butterfly—Certainly it does.

First Hollyhock—Oh dear, oh dear! I wish I were a whole Irish stew!

Second Hollyhock—Boo, hoo, I wish I were a potato!

Third Hollyhock—Alas, alas, today I wish I were a cucumber!

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The Lantern Game

"Auntie," asked Claude, "do you remember the lantern game which we played at the children's party in Hamburg last year?"

"Surely," replied Aunt Clementine. "Have you forgotten the German verse they used while carrying their Japanese lanterns?"

"I remember the beginning of the game," here broke in Ida. "Cousin Helena said, 'Macht einen Kreis, das meint man eine Ringe.'"

"Pies!" commented Auntie. "Und was dann?"

"And what then?" Ida repeated the question in English. "Auntie, how will I say in German that I must think it over?"

"Ich muss nachdenken," said Auntie slowly.

"Yes, and in the plural, when both of you are thinking, what would you say? Wir müsssen."

"Wir müsssen nachdenken," quickly responded both children.

"How glad I am that our European trip was not without benefit," exclaimed Aunt Clementine.

"I cannot say the rhyme of the lantern game," stated Claude, ruefully, "but I recall that it began with lantern; then it mentioned sun and moon and stars, and asked that the candle burn up and not the lantern."

"So far, so good," encouraged Auntie, and then she began to recite slowly and measuredly.

Laternen, Laternen, Sonne, Mond und Sterne, Brenn auf mein Licht, brenn auf mein Licht, Aber mein Laternen nicht.

Then all three of them repeated the verse together and then Claude declared Ida.

"Bitte, sage das auf deutsch, Claude," asked the Aunt.

"Please say that in German? Surely I can," replied the boy, and he continued, "Nun werde ich es nicht wieder vergessen."

"Das ist recht," commented Aunt Clementine happily, and then turning to Ida she requested, "Please, Ida, interpret what she has said."

"And Ida responded immediately, 'You said, Auntie dear, 'That is right.'"

"Now let us see if we can get the right article before each noun mentioned," requested Auntie. "What gender is Laternen, Claude?"

"Feminine!" replied Claude, doubtfully.

"Correct," replied Auntie, "and that would make it 'what'?"

"Die Laternen," replied Auntie. "The same gender; what would that be, Ida?"

"Die Sonne; also die Sterne," added Ida.

"Yes, but that is the plural," explained Auntie. "Star in the singular is masculine. What would that be?"

"Der Stern," quickly replied Claude.

"Yes, and Mond?" asked Auntie.

"Masculine also, der Mond," replied Claude.

"Correct. But it is das Licht; what gender is that, Ida?"

"Das, das neuter, Auntie!" inquired Ida.

"Yes, Ida. I am glad you have remembered so much," said Auntie.

"Correct," replied Auntie, "and that would make it 'what'?"

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The Sunset Gate

At the sunset time I stop my play. Whatever it may be. And go to our white pergola. Where Mother waits for me.

She stands so still among the flowers That sometimes, just for fun, I say, "Here is my favorite. Pretending she is one."

She takes my hand and we go down Our pretty garden walk. With all the world so wonderful We do not care to talk.

And soon we come

Art News and Comment

"Young Artists" in London

By FRANK RUTTER

London, June 11.—ZEALOUS interest of popular newspapers in modern painting continues to be a conspicuous feature of the 1927 art season in England. The most interesting exhibition of the moment is one organized by the Daily Express, which aims at presenting to the public the varied work now being produced by the younger generation of British artists. Announcements in this daily newspaper invited young artists all over the country to submit three pictures for an exhibition in London, the term "young" for this exhibition being interpreted as meaning artists aged not more than 40. Further pictures were invited where the artists' talents were not fully represented, and altogether 4000 pictures were examined. Of these 625 have been hung.

The selecting jury consisted of Prof. William Rothenstein, Mr. Glyn Philpot, R. A., Mr. A. C. Lawrence, Mr. J. R. Manson and Mr. R. H. Wilenski, the art critic who acted as director, and their combined efforts have certainly resulted in bringing to light a considerable amount of new talent overlooked even by the Duveen exhibitions.

The works which are being shown in the galleries of the Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, may be divided into three categories. First of all there are the ready well known; secondly, there are pictures by contributors who have had no regular art-training and have never before exhibited. The first and last sections provide the principal items of interest.

Some arresting paintings in the first section by C. R. W. Nevinson deal with aspects of city life in New York. Nevinson is apt to be at his best when he is in a satirical mood, and he has certainly contrived to pack humor as well as life and movement in his summary impressions of the crowd in his Stock Exchange, New York (115), and his Curb Market, New York (107). Diminutive as the figures are in these lively compositions, we catch most clearly the raucous cries of the brokers, and all the bustle of the scene—presented in restricted color schemes of grays, fawns and blacks—is woven into designs which have a decorative fascination of their own.

Mark Gertler, with his large painting of a "Coster Family" picnicking

in a landscape, Allan Gwynne-Jones with his restful scholarly interpretations of rural English scenery, Eithelbert White with his clean-patterned sunny sylvan scenes, Leon Underwood with his large milking scene entitled "Peasantry," Eric Kaufington, Paul Nash and Edward Wadsworth are some of the other principal exhibitors in this section.

In the fourth gallery, mainly devoted to artists who have never previously exhibited in London, a place of honor is given to Alec Walker's very promising landscape of "Penberth" in South Cornwall. Painted in clean, light colors, showing us a village road fringed by waving trees, this landscape is remarkable for its admirable recession and liveliness of design. It is a picture that invites us to enter into it more fully and share the artist's joy in the simplicity and richness of the patterns suggested by nature. Another remarkable work in this room is a cleanly drawn, suavely painted profile, "Portrait of the Painter," by F. J. Gill, who has also had no art training and not exhibited in London before. One of the most striking pictures in the Center Gallery is a scene in a coal mine, "Miner Lifting Coal," by George Bissell, a young miner who only a year or two ago won his way into the gallery by his forceful and original art. He excels in expressing that feeling of confinement and compression which is experienced by the underground worker. Another picture, closely related to the green landscape of "Penberth," by A. R. Griffiths, another young man who formerly was a coal miner, but recently won a scholarship at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington.

These democratic paintings are welcome as showing our younger artists getting to closer grips with the real life around them and finding in working day occupations material for picture making. As to the last section, the large full-length portrait of a workman (No. 120) by Gilbert Spencer, an accomplished ex-student of the Slade School, who also shows an enchanting landscape of "Green Valley," altogether this exhibition, which contains some really notable pictures, as well as a great number that are fresh, spontaneous, conscientiously thought-out and good to look at, shows an amazing amount of talent, variety and vitality among the younger artists of England.

La Tour's Pastels

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Paris, June 26.—PASTELS of La Tour may now be seen at the Galerie Charpentier. His portraits have not the profundity of those which come from the hands of the great masters, but they have a vitality of their own, which it would be difficult to parallel; and above all they compose an incomparable gallery of the French personages of his time—the eighteenth century—and reveal the physiognomy of an epoch.

An excellent art critic has skillfully defined the characteristics of the most remarkable portraits: Holbein, the education, the "visage of thought," Leonardo the "visage of dreams," Rembrandt the "visage of meditation," Gainsborough the "visage of sentiment," Gustave Ricard the "visage of passion," Maurice Quentin de La Tour shows the "visage of conversation."

Perhaps of all artists La Tour is the most essentially French. Others display the French qualities of clarity and elegance, but they have come under Italian or English influences. This is true of Poussin and even of Watteau. La Tour is not imaginative, but he is clear-eyed. He is not inspired, but he is guided by reason. He sets down what he sees with precision and with vivacity. He has rightly been compared with Voltaire, witty, sparkling, exact, elegant and easy.

His age was an age of conversation, and his sitters seem to be caught in the very act of making graceful bons mots. They are the frequenters of the salons who love to express themselves epigrammatically. They were not perhaps as philosophical as they supposed themselves to be. Their cleverness was often superficial. Their talk was the amusement of the moment. They aimed at good taste in dress, in furniture, and in esprit. They were subtle but not deep. Everything was exquisitely turned. La Tour belonged to this social world when the arts of society were carried to greater heights than they had been before or have been since. Brilliance and animation were the keywords of his models.

He handled the most serious subjects lightly, and discussed politics and morals chiefly with an eye to effect. A paradox was more precious than a verity. They were, in their day, the fine flower of culture.

La Tour was precise in the man to create an image of his time in color, just as Saint-Simon traced the image of his time in a series of word-portraits. He resembles in some degree the race of memorialists, who deftly put down on their tablets the illuminating truth: the revealing anecdote, of the court and the courtiers. The existence of La Tour was mondaine, and he studied those whom he met, as La Bruyere studied his society. He frequented writers like Rousseau, worldly adepts like Huber, witty hostesses of salons like Madame Geoffrin, comedienne like Mlle Fayart, and the grande seigneurs and financiers who revolved around Louis XV.

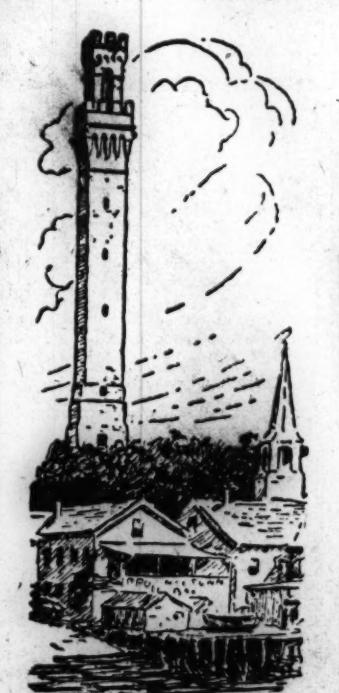
His portraits of them are like life, but they are not photographic. On the contrary, he penetrates their character and he sets down their intelligence. The physical charm is there, but the intellectual charm interests him most. Perronneau is superior in depicting the texture of velvet or the sheen of a cheek or hand, but while Perronneau often misses the characteristic line and is inclined to make his models resemble each other, La Tour notes with unerring skill the contour, the attitude, the expression,

Everybody's Gallery

The Appreciation of Sculpture

UNDER the above title, a booklet of 50 pages, written by Lorado Taft, has been issued by the American Library Association. This booklet is one of a series, written by various authorities in special subjects, called Reading with a Purpose, selling at 35 cents each in paper, 50 cents cloth. When Mr. Taft in 1888 opened his studio in Chicago he found himself called upon, because of the exigencies of his location, to awaken in his countrymen the appreciation of art, especially the appreciation of sculpture. With all the pressure of his multiplying commissions, Mr. Taft has continued his progress of education. He has given his lecture-demonstrations, "In a Sculptor's Studio," more than 1500 times in all parts of the United States; besides conducting courses at the Art Institute of Chicago, the University of Illinois, and Yale University among other institutions of learning.

From Provincetown "A Book About the Artists," has come from Provincetown, Mass. This illustrated Who's Who of 48 pages is a gayly readable publica-



tion, written by Nancy W. Paine Smith, who never becomes careless with her words, however informally she uses them. This is the sort of writing that made Samuel Johnson, wasn't it, long to get into the post office and break open all the letters by women because of their liveliness of style. On page 24 we read: "If you could inquire out Webster Place you might find Miss Palmer, but she is a very busy lady." We also gather that the Provincetown playwrights "try to introduce local color and sometimes their native plays almost convince the natives." We learn from the gossip pages about the Cape Cod house dwellings, which are all built around their enormous chimneys, how the ancient boat-houses have been transformed into studios and a theater or two, and pick up a snippet of fact about this one and that among the score of painters and literary folk who summer on the tip of the Cape. A copy

of one of the drawings in this booklet is embedded in this here item.

The Picture on This Page

Color plays such an important part in L. O. Griffith's picture, "The Morphy House," that it is only fair to give a hint of the hues in the original print. The house itself is of old ivory tone, green along the street floor level. The roof is a lavender, a paler value of which gives tone to the street. This is the shade that a grey surface takes on in the afterglow, when the sunset reflection gives warmth to the grey. The spaces under the two second story windows, left and right, are a dull brick red. Of a red more on the rose is the shirt of the Negro driver of the dark blue donkey cart. The dress and hat of the girl in the foreground are of a sort of weathered pink. The white clouds fleck a luminous sky of blue lighter in value than the hue of the cart. The second story blinds are green. Other color notes include the red of the chimney on the green second story, of the addition at the right, the brownish wall of the house at the extreme right, and the blue lattice of a roof outlook. Altogether one feels that Mr. Griffith has convincingly captured the flavor of old New Orleans.

Chess in Art

The Morphy House was long the home of Paul Morphy, chess player of genius, who defeated all the best players of America and Europe while still in his early twenties—some 70 years ago. Painters of 50 years ago and more often brought chess games into their pictures, and some of these have become widely known in the form of lithographic copies. Usually the scene represents an apple-cheeked English squire, who has just pronounced checkmate, rolling in his chair with ill-suppressed laughter at the dismay with which his opponent is examining the board to see if there is not some way to avoid the unexpected defeat. Some of these pictures would have been more interesting to chess players if the pieces had been depicted with sufficient clearness to set forth the position so that it could be enjoyed for its own sake. This clearness marks a painting by Mr. Trevor Tennant, in this year's Royal Academy in London, called "White to Move." The pieces are set up as follows: White—K on QK1, B on KB3 and Q8, R on KK4 and QB6, Q on QR8, Kt on K6, P on Q5 and KR5. Black—K on KB4, B on Q3, Kt on KK1 and K2, P on KR3 and K4. E. C. S.

British Art Works Bought by Belgium

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 11.—The Belgian Government has purchased for the national collection two works from the Duveen Exhibition of Modern British Art now being held in Brussels; one is a painting entitled, "The Mountain Man," by J. H. Keating. R. H. A., the other is a drawing, a figure study, by A. K. Lawrence. Mr. Keating is an Irish artist who has already attracted notice by his oil paintings at the Royal Academy and other exhibitions; Mr. A. K. Lawrence is chiefly known at present by his mural painting at the Laing Art Gallery, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a scholarly classical composition which shows the influence of Pavis de Chavannes.

It is announced that in addition to the exhibitions which are to be held at Belfast and Bradford later in the year, Sir Joseph Duveen proposes to send a representative collection of modern British paintings and sculpture to Buenos Aires next year. This exhibition is to be held under the patronage of Sir Malcolm Robertson, British Ambassador to the Argentine Republic.

Natchitoches Art Colony

New Orleans

Special Correspondence

Cane River sings! In soft, Southern melody is a song of art and life. For centuries flowed lazily through the quaint old parish of Natchitoches, mirroring Louisiana's fair skies and moss-cloaked trees that shade flowering banks.

Seven years ago two Newcomb art students, Gladys Brazeale and Irma Somparrac, established this art colony, now the oldest in the South. Their idea was to reveal to the young artist the beauty and natural charm of Louisiana; to provide an opportunity in that locality for both student and artist, and to stimulate an art that would take its place in characteristic American art.

And what is characteristic American art, if not the art of landscape painting? And where in America can one find greater inspiration to stir the imagination and produce great painting than in the South? Her dense tropical swamps, pine hills, mossy oaks, bayous and rivers, as ante-bellum plantation homes and lowlands scattered with quaint cottages; her gardens and gulf coast—all amazingly lovely. Let us quote Ellsworth Woodward, director of Newcomb School of Art and president of Southern States Art League, and by and by, the inspiration for this very art colony. At the time of its beginning, he had said: "Many places in America have been interpreted for us by the artist and thereby become a national possession in which we all have a common pride. I look forward with confidence to the day when, through the agency of this colony of earnest students, the beauty and romantic charm of Louisiana's landscape will be familiar in national art."

More recently, in Charleston, he spoke before the Southern States Art League at their annual April meeting, and touched upon his favorite subject, saying: "The art of any land can only spring from the soil. . . . For the people that does not find its expression in art perishes from the rolls of history."

"There is a difference due to climate and special tradition that makes the South, vast as it is, full of a quality which must be interpreted to the world at large by those who understand that tradition. Nothing else but religion is so important as this matter of art. It is for us to bring the South back to the pre-eminence in culture which it once occupied, in the renaissance of art which is dawning on us today."

We believe that the efforts of the Natchitoches Art Colony, and others that have since sprung up through southern states, will help to bring about this renaissance. Like the groups of artists in New England, California, Santa Fe, the Ozarks and the Indian, these artists and students are awakening people to the beauty and glory of the South.

The Cane River group began solely for the love of the thing and has been maintained without profit or mercenary gain during these past seven years. It does not represent any one school nor is it the following of one artist. While criticism and instruction are provided, as a rule the artist works independently. Will H. Stevens of Newcomb has been associated with the colony, as an instructor, since its establishment.

The time seems ripe for development of art in the South, and nothing is more important than student and artist be encouraged to stay at home and paint the things they know, rather than travel here and there bringing back scenes of Venice and of Mexico or the like, places they can only casually know.

Out of the South may come a new Monet, an Inness, a Van Gogh—who knows. And that is why Cane River sings, happily, hopefully. Under tall cottonwoods that spread their fuzzy branches, under ancient pecans and glorious redwoods that wave their graceful boughs, Cane River sings her song of awakening as she winds like a silver thread through the forest.

"THE MORPHY HOUSE"



From a Study by Louis Oscar Griffith of the New Orleans Home of the Famous Chess Player of Long Ago, Paul Morphy.

An Etcher's Aquatints

By LOUIS OSCAR GRIFFITH

THE American artist has just begun to discover his own land for picturesque material. In all sections of the United States art colonies are being formed—the eastern coast having most naturally the largest ones. In all of these colonies there will be found at least one artist who devotes his time to etching. The writer forms that part of the little colony at Nashville, Brown County, Indiana.

The etcher wanders here and yon in search of the beauty spots of the world gathering material, the selection of which forms as much of the inspiration—the individual manner and character peculiar to each man's work as technique itself. It has been my privilege to work in some of our rustic old sections from Maine to Louisiana.

New Orleans is interesting for its old French quarter which kept me busy for a year or more. A recent trip to San Antonio with her old Spanish missions and Mexican settlement furnished endless possibilities for etching material. Dallas, the young metropolis of the southwest, had the charm to give impetus for a set of plates.

All through the ages we find that artisans and laymen have been inspired and have gleaned education from the printed picture. Since the printing of designs and objects on paper there has been a constant array of printers, artists and craftsmen working in this field. According to their talents and dispositions they have chosen either the wood block, lithographic stone or the steel and copperplate for rendering original conceptions and reproducing the work of painters.

However, we are chiefly concerned at this time with etching in color, a technique of which is probably less understood than that of the black and white plate which has definitely taken its place in the history of graphic arts. To the subtlety and fascination of the black and

white plate is added the joy and decorative quality of color and this mode of art expression has been gaining in America recently the popularity it deserves.

The artist who creates the design, etches it upon a plate and prints it himself is called a painter-etcher. The etcher devoting his time to this form of art expression has almost as much latitude as one who paints on canvas. A copperplate may be worked upon indefinitely. Where passages are not desired they may be scraped away and the plate re-etched.

The color etching is produced by what is known as aquatint. Instead of etched lines the plate is prepared to hold color in broad fields with variation in tone. These plates are inked by applying the color with the stump of cloth or the fingers. As many plates may be used as the artist desires, and the subject in hand demands. Most etchers, however, use two plates, one carrying the color and the other the black outline and detail. This is the case with "The Morphy House" illustrated in this issue.

The proof must come clear from the plate and it is considered unethical to retouch an etching subsequent to its printing. Furthermore, every impression made from a plate by the artist who etched it may be termed an original. The plate has no intrinsic value except in the hands of the artist and is only a means to an end. The artist interprets his subject commensurate with his mood at the time of printing and as the plates are inked for every impression it may readily be seen that there are no two prints identical.

It is not surprising that the average person passes by this art without fully comprehending its significance for it is indeed mysterious enough for those of us who would pursue its fascinating course. What makes a good etching? No one seems to know. The artists and critics disagree continually. Perhaps this is the reason the artist stubbornly follows this mystifying will-o'-the-wisp.

First the creating and imaginative faculty come into play by designing the subject. Second the craftsman's skill dealing with the plate—a constant watch over thousands of dots or lines in the acid bath to keep them from doing otherwise than he had intended. Then the inking of the plate for printing, a very important phase of the work which requires much practice and skill.

No mechanical process comes within these bonds. He has only his material and hands carefully directed. At one instant he has before him a damp piece of hand-made paper which is placed upon the inked plate and passed through a hand-turned press. The second or other plates follow in exact register and the deed is done. A thing to be destroyed or of lasting beauty is the result.

Gaston Lachaise

OCCASIONALLY there is a clearing in the mists. Text and footnote are cast aside, the wrinkled brow smooths, the tense muscles relax, and a delicious sense of enjoyment, long stifled, drifts freely to the surface. This is a rare gift to the one that pursues the beauties of sculpture. It is a thrill that comes not often in connection with contemporary workmanship. In the name of sculpture artists have drifted far and wide devoting energies to anything but the beauties in plasticity that are the peculiar charm of this art. They have twisted and contorted, attenuated and diminished. The part has dominated the whole. The smooth has become rough, the



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only things visible, in addition to a display of sculptures. He is nearly inarticulate when it comes to talking about his work. His eyes are more eloquent than his speech; there is an expression of timid wonder. Why can't people see the things in the same simple way that the artist sees them? Doubt and discussion, the prying inquiry of the dilettante—it is all bewildering to the artist who is pursuing a course that is beyond verbal explanation for him.

People have a strange way of going to paintings or sculptures for reassurance and affirmation of their own tastes. Willingness to be shown into new paths of beauty is rare. An artist like Lachaise—small wonder—becomes bewildered when, after he has found a most pleasing scheme in form and curve in a more amply proportioned model, the observer turns with a supercilious shrug of the shoulder and says, "My taste runs to the slenderer type."

Lachaise has used this model for many years. He has shown it in many poses, in several aspects of rest and motion. The pieces are small and compose a most pleasing group. Portrayal is not the intention, the human figure is a sort of instrument upon which are played certain themes, swelling planes dissolving into one another, lines curving in hidden arabesques, continuous movement leading the eye on and on until it is back again where it started. There is motion controlled, there is rest that is roving.

One turns to a large marble nearly life size, this time it is the slender figure of a young girl, stepping in easy graceful movement, some swinging drapes caught at the waist. This is another way of finding plastic beauty; it is firmer, tighter, more conventional as to surface and plane, another way of feeling and performing. Lachaise at the moment was working upon the stone, it was a job that had taken many months of planning, and he seemed still to wonder whether there should be a change in curve here, whether it could be enjoyed from any point of view, looking up or down, sideways, front view. "Often I work upon it upside down," he said, "I rest it on a horizontal surface. I won't become habituated to the same view-point. The thing must have beauty from any aspect." There were porcelains heads near by to which the artist seemed also to apply this test. He looked at all his things questioningly, even those that have had their finishing touches for many a year. There is always room for doubt, always the possibility of a change.

Lachaise does not seem to be very much interested in the art of the past. One sees it and enjoys it, he says, but then one must turn the eye ahead to what will be done in the future. Why do people flock in such hordes to Europe? Why are they so unanimous in their appreciation of the old masters? All people are not inclined to like the same things with similar intensity. Writers and historians have made certain things of the past important far beyond their merit. Lachaise grows excited. "The past is despotic—dangerous, too, for artists who let themselves be dominated entirely by it. They must emerge and be themselves or they remain as nothing." D. A.

The Woodstock Art Association Exhibit

Woodstock, N. Y.

Special Correspondence

FOR its eighth season the Woodstock Art Association opened with a general exhibition of paintings, sculpture and craft work.

In addition to showing the usual unagony and cerebral art, the painters who form the Catskill Mountain colony group have somewhat disappointed those who looked for a representative show to open the season. The younger and more modern painters have joined hands in assembling a large showing of paintings. If several of the leading conservatives who have heretofore exhibited at the Woodstock gallery are missing, there is no apparent breach or rift in the ranks of the artists represented.

The show as a whole is a pleasant, compact and complete one, giving out a note of harmony and progress for the artists whose previous experiments now seem melted into something more definite in the way of personal and individual experiences. The main tendency evident is that of a oneness of purpose. No longer are to be seen such works which went to make the Woodstock shows merely of interest to artists.

Of the pictures noted must be mentioned a "Girl's Head," by Austin Mechen, who speaks in a voice which others have left behind. His work harks back to primitive tendencies, and as such stands alone. Eugene Speicher is represented with "Flowers," painting with his usual beauty of color, forwarding his strong and forceful romanticism in art.

Charles Bateman's "Still Life" shows a remarkable progress for the artist who has done a work with texture and liberty, and has gotten away from his earlier indefinite technique. "The Terrace," by Carl E. Linden, is not profound, yet pleasing with its terrace position in dynamic tone and its dim, fading distance of mountains so well blended with the subject. "Village Homes," by Charles Rosen, displays an intimate, memorable quality that sparkles, an achievement not very remote from John Carroll's portrait of "C. R." which possesses the same vigor and independence. Other pictures show similar impressionistic tendencies, evident proofs that experiments are being crystallized into work that demands serious attention.

Nell Ives and Alfred Hutt are represented with etchings. Sculpture is shown by Paul Flene, one massive imperishable head of "Wm. H." and a bronze cat, a soft-lined, mellow and purring lump. Myra M. Carr is less sedate with her red-stone figure, which has a plastic rhythm.

Other artists showing pictures are Henry Mattson, Paul Rohland, Judson Smith, A. Blanch, A. Wiltz, H. Gottlieb, Reeves Brace, H. E. Kleinert and T. Watanabe. There is promise of a larger, more representative show for this season. Already the talk of the second general exhibition to open early in July is in the air.

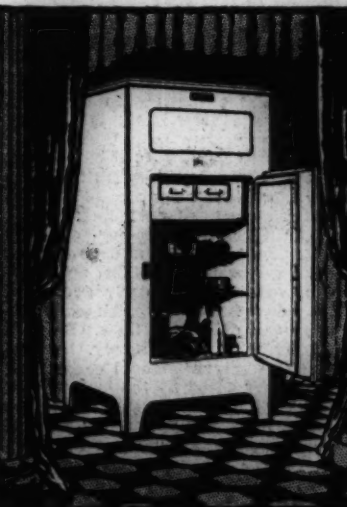
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Music News of the World

The Strange Case of M. Binenbaum

By M. D. CALVOCCRESI

Paris, June 21. THAT a capable, earnest, prolific, and original composer should reach the age of 47 without achieving a reasonable degree of recognition, without having a single work published, and without having become a subject for discussion among writers on musical topics is a most unusual phenomenon in these days of swift information and highly colored assertions. It is so strange, indeed, that probably many readers of musical journals—especially if their reading includes the minor musical journals addicted to whole-sale "boosting" of new growths in the field of musical composition—will incline to doubt its possibility. Yet, not many years ago, the case of Charles Kocchlin, in France, was striking enough. That of Janco Binenbaum is even more striking. Binenbaum was born at Adrianople in 1880, and is technically a Turkish subject, although of German-Jewish extraction. Not a drop of Turkish blood flows in his veins, and there is not the slightest trace of Eastern influences nor of Oriental color in his music. He studied composition at the Munich Conservatorium, where Victor Gluck and Rheinberger were his teachers. His output comprises, among other things, three symphonies, half a dozen big chamber works, a fair amount of vocal music and a ballet.

Concerts at Munich

The first two symphonies and other examples of Binenbaum's orchestral music were successfully performed at Munich in 1906, in the course of two concerts entirely devoted to his compositions. This should have been enough to insure the 26-year-old composer a fair start and a definite claim on the attention of the critics. Yet from that time onward, very little happened to him except that he continued to compose and that his chamber works were performed in Paris (where he came to live) and in the United States.

The ballet, founded on Poe's "Masque of the Red Death," was written in 1912-1913 and intended for a company to which it was never offered. Fokine, the famous Russian ballet master, got acquainted with it in 1914, and was planning to produce it at Moscow when the war broke out. Since then this score has remained dormant. It is, I believe, the one work of Binenbaum which has not had even a single public performance.

A Retiring Composer

Of the many reasons for the obscurity by which Binenbaum's music remains surrounded, none is to be found in this music itself, which may please or fail to please, but is certainly not of a kind that should remain overlooked or be held cheap. But there are several obstacles in the way of its diffusion. One is the composer's extreme shyness and reserve, which precludes his ever offering a manuscript for publication or performance. Another is that living in a country not his own, however favorably inclined toward new music that country may be, a composer is handicapped by the lack of which otherwise would naturally come, his way even if his merits were not above the average.

For instance, in France, a large proportion of the novelties produced at state-aided theaters and concerts must be by native authors; this leaves comparatively little room for foreign works, and practically none for unknown foreigners. Again, it is probably on account of Binenbaum's not being French that none of his works has been included in the festivals of the International Music Society, for which the French section alone would propose them, since he lives in France.

Baffled Classification
Yet, most of his works have obtained hearings, although not repeated hearings, nor under the best possible conditions of publicity. The question will therefore arise why they did not attract more attention; and perhaps it may be said that the contrary there is some good reason for their failure to conquer favor.

Granting that it lacks the startling qualities by virtue of which many new works of the "difficult" or "ultra modern" type make an impression at first hearing, Binenbaum's music is nevertheless of a kind that should compel attention. Its eloquence is forcible and direct, and its austerity is tempered by a dramatic quality emphasized by many a touch of pure romanticism. One thing that has discouraged writers who have heard works of his from dwelling upon them is that these works absolutely baffle classification, and that none of the recognized, comfortable compromises of musical criticism and chapter about music can find place in an article devoted to Binenbaum's music. He is neither impressionist nor expressionist, his music owes nothing to folk tune, he uses no special scales or intervals, he belongs to no group, he is not in revolt against the aesthetics of past periods, and does not lay down the law as to the future of musical art. So that he affords very little matter indeed for "good copy."

A Solitary Dreamer

His music shows a curious blend of faith in tradition and boldness in innovation. His style, his idiom and methods are obviously rooted in those of the German classics, but shows no trace of any particular influence. Nor can he be compared with any other modern. Indeed, he stands as an altogether solitary figure in his period, not only by reason of the retirement in which he elects to live, but because his music speaks unequivocally the language of solitude—a solitude devoted to introspection and to highly imaginative dreams. But for the strong, lucid dramatic instinct which asserts itself not only in "The Masque of the Red Death," but in many of the chamber works (chiefly in the piano quintet), one might be tempted to say that the outer world means as little to him as to Schopenhauer; but this, maybe, would convey a false impression of his music, which is as

tinuity depending upon the inner logic of the thinking and not upon the outward logic of the wording.

He is not the only composer of today to have entered upon this course of procedure, whose definition in words is perilously akin to the definition of mere rhapsody. Nor is he one to have done so because he could not master the method of classical working out and use it to his own ends.

It is much to be hoped that these new works of his will soon stand the test of publication and repeated performance. For, I repeat by way of conclusion to this brief introduction, Binenbaum's music is of a kind that no music lover can afford to ignore.



HAROLD MORRIS Photo by Schless, New York

Harold Morris's New Concerto

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, June 30. ON THE pencil score of Harold Morris's piano concerto, just finished, is written, after the exposition of the first theme of the opening movement, "Skip to page 50." Turning to the designated place, you find yourself confronted by the second theme. According to original intent, the entrance of this theme was to be delayed until some extended development of the first theme were carried out. But that plan did not prove suitable. The regular classic structure offered better effect; in particular, it held forth the advantage of contrast. Had Mr. Morris shown me the fair copy of the concerto which he has made in ink, I should not have seen how he had manipulated this affair of the presentation of his melodic material; and I should have missed a point of biographical interest. For in the prevailing fashion of thought, a composer's sketch is a good deal more valuable for purposes of study than his final draft. The work as it stands accomplished may be what interests the public, but the work as it grows under the artist's hands is what ought chiefly to engage the curiosity of the investigator. If the style is the man, we can learn about the man only by seeing his style in process of formation.

And yet, this conception of art as a thing that sprouts, springs up, stalks, buds, blossoms and fruits, will some time, I doubt not, be challenged and perhaps even displaced. In any case, it is likely to be criticized for having been too literally taken. After all, does it not suffice that a composer belonging to a certain time and place exercises certain successive acts of will? Morris, being a pianist, naturally enough came by the wish to design a concerto for piano and orchestra. Being an American, writing in an early decade of the twentieth century, he chose to make use of Negro tunes. Being a teacher in a conservatory, he preferred, from professional conscience, strict forms—the three-movement form for the work in general; and the sonata form, the variation form and the rondo form for the three divisions respectively.

Sonata form, then, to begin with, and two leading themes. The first theme, we may be sure, is the more important; and if we skip to page 50 as soon as we have read through the preliminary statement, we return to it again and are put into close association with it in various guises and tempers. "Moderato marcato," it is

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denoted at the outset a Negro drum-beat. That is something different from a Negro spiritual or a Negro blues, which are just two different things. The "New World" Symphony, it is simply, unless I mistake its classification, a fragment of modern American rhythm. If there can be said to exist an American school of symphonic composition and an American school of orchestral interpretation, it is a most appropriate strain of music for the leading melody of an American piano concerto. Plainly enough can I see why Mr. Morris was moved to give the drum-beat all those measures of elaboration before he thought of introducing theme No. 2.

Well, to skip not only to page 50, but farther than that, to the second movement, or the variations. Here we come upon a melody that bears the reference, "Negro Pilgrim Song"; and we learn that it is a tune once used by Coleridge-Taylor. Moreover, we find Mr. Morris employing Coleridge-Taylor's harmonization. Another skip, and we are at the finale, which consists not only of a rondo but also of a double fugue. Now a rondo is a rondo; it goes well anywhere, as conclusion for a small ensemble or a large. The lively rondo proper gives us a feeling of a happy outcome for our meditations and its serious episodes serve to keep our enthusiasm from running away with us. Yes, a rondo is a rondo; but a double fugue is precisely the right thing to go to the close of a piano concerto. Nor is Mr. Morris's double fugue one of those academic contrivances which send the listener straying through paths of counterpoint labyrinthine and ineluctable. Instead of an exercise by a music master, it is an expression by a master of music.

Besides the new composition, there is to be seen in Mr. Morris's studio a new symphony in three movements. Why not four? He asks. "Why more than three? The designations are: 'Andante maestoso,' 'Adagio' and 'Scherzo finale.'"

"Tommy" is scheduled to continue at the Eltinge Theatre, New York, until the last week of August. On Aug. 28 it will probably open in Chicago.

During the week of July 4 Patricia Collinge is to play the title role of Shaw's "Candida" with the Knott stock company in Baltimore.

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A New-Old Covent Garden Bouquet

By HERMAN KLEIN

London, June 18

MEYERBEER, Verdi, Puccini, all treading closely upon the heels of Wagner and Strauss, and pleasantly recalling the strange operatic mélange of the Harris régime, furnished the staple for the second half of the Covent Garden season. Nearly 40 years have passed since Sir Augustus "of that ilk," with an eye alike to consistency and freedom, dropped the "Italian" from between the "Royal" and the "Opera," and left his successors free to perform the repertoire in whatever language they pleased.

For the moment French is in the background and English, as usual during the "grand season," non-existent; whilst German and Italian have had the field to themselves, with, however, a strong line of demarcation between the two to prevent their clashing. The anti-Meyerbeer line in question, consisting as it did of no more than a short week-end, proved to be less real than imaginary, and scarcely allowed the two companies time to turn round. Indeed, it so happened that the opening night of the Italian season was to be sandwiched in between the final performances of "Der Rosenkavalier" and "Götterdämmerung." The result of coming to such close quarters was an opportunity for comparison that proved very damaging to the incoming contingent.

Inadequately Rehearsed

The opera of the occasion was Meyerbeer's "Gli Ugonotti," given under its Italian title and practically new here to the present generation. It was desirable for every reason that the revival should do entire justice to the work. The anti-Meyerbeerians are such a strong party in England that nothing less than a fine performance would have made the experiment a fair one. It had been awaited with keen curiosity, not least by the present writer, whose articles on "The Singing of Meyerbeer" in The Christian Science Monitor a couple of years ago seemed at last about to bear good fruit.

But, as was then pointed out, Meyerbeer's music is exceptionally difficult to sing well, and it is difficult to sing well it is best left alone. In this instance it was for the most part sung very badly. It had been inadequately rehearsed, under a conductor who was manifestly not the man for the job. The German we have just been to, notably in the "conjunction" scene of the second act, was awkwardly carried out; and, worst of all, the principal parts, with one or two exceptions, in the hands of new artists either too ill at ease or too incompetent to do worthily what was required of them.

A Silver Lining

Altogether it was most disappointing—not merely as a representation of an opera that is a masterpiece of its kind, but because of the wrong impression that it gave of the "Hugonots" before. At the same time a silver lining to the cloud might have been perceived in the gossip in the foyer. "This is too bad to be true," people were saying; "surely the Germans we have just been to listening to would give us better singing and a fairer idea of what Meyerbeer is like!" The younger critics were equally inclined to postpone judgment; two or three of the older ones spoke out boldly and advised the management to try again.

"Alfa" Well Done

Of a very different calling was the cast which, a few nights later, gave a noteworthy performance of Verdi's "Alfa." True, it was not exclusively Italian. The Amosato (Emil Schipper) and the Ramis (Alexander Kipnis) both hailed from Berlin, as did likewise the Amneris (Sigrid Oeneke), who, although Swedish by birth, is German by training and may justly be considered an "international" singer. All the same, among remarkably well, Schipper had been heard here before; the other two, however, were newcomers at Covent Garden. Kipnis's Marcello had been one of the few bright spots in the "Hugonots" performance; while Mme. Oeneke unquestionably made the most conspicuous hit in that of "Alfa," acting her part with rare dramatic intensity and making the house ring with opulent tone such as

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emerges with a power reinforced by fresh picturesque ideas, by a mature grasp of color and detail, plus all the old cleverness and resource in the treatment of pseudo-Eastern rhythms and local characterization.

The total musical effect is not merely satisfying in itself, but it has a graphic illustrative quality that strangely grips the hearer as it rises to climax after climax in the unfolding of this new version of the familiar Chinese legend. No less satisfying in its splendor and accuracy is the stage setting which an up-to-date Covent Garden, has with unwonted generosity furnished for the present production; we have had nothing here on an equally lavish scale since Frederic Gye produced "L'Africaine" in the sixties and "Alfa" and "Lohengrin" in the seventies.

From a vocal standpoint the music of Puccini stands in a category differing considerably from that of either Meyerbeer or Verdi. Rarely if ever does it yield opportunity for the kind of vocal display that needs to be well sung; otherwise it not merely misses the dramatic point but sorely afflicts the sensitive ear.

Singing Gave Pleasure

On neither score, happily, could fault be found with the representation under notice. Florence Easton's embodiment of Turandot gave pleasure in everything save that fog which the nature of the character itself was alone responsible. Her clear, ringing tones filled the theater with an air, notably in the enunciation of the "Three Questions" on the steps leading to the Emperor's throne; while her acting and declamation were distinguished by surprising histrionic force. At the end of each act she received with her companions what seemed to be an endless succession of recalls. From Lotta Schoene was forthcoming a delightful contrast in the rôle of the devoted slave Liu; Francesco Merli on the whole did justice if no more to the trying music of the Unknown Prince; and the three ministers, Ping, Pang, and Pong, were impersonated with great gusto by Ernesto Badini, Luigi Cilla and Giuseppe Nesi. Quite in accord also with the best traditions of the house was the one-sided and energetic guidance of Vincenzo Bellizzi. Altogether the new opera was a triumphal success.

Only one degree less strange seemed the revival a night later of the once-backed-up "Turandot" after an absence of many years from the Covent Garden boards. It aroused evidence of a tender affection for the older—or should one say the more juvenile—Verdi of our youth, too, with the music of Madama. She sang Giordano's strains with beauty of tone and with breadth of style, and if her characterization of the part was not particularly subtle, it was effective enough as a background for convincing feats of song.

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By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago, June 27

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Giordano's composition is not, perhaps, one of those works whose inspiration and nobility have won for them the enduring reverence of the world. As with "Pelléas," "Siberia," "Mme. Sans-Gêne" and other operas by the Italian master, the music of "André Chénier" just misses the higher flights. If the strains in the work rarely glow with incandescent inspiration, they are nearly always effective from the singer's point of view, and their theatrical suitability is seldom a matter for doubt. If only for these reasons, Mr. Eckstein did well in beginning the Ravinian activities with an opera whose vocalism and dramatic possibilities were likely to enthral the crowd.

Giovanni Martinelli, the André Chénier of the cast, did ample justice to a part which offers substantial opportunities to a tenor whose voice is as fine and whose histrionic intelligence is as pronounced as his. He gave real emotional and vocal distinction to the great aria of the opening act, and his labors in the second act and in the scenes which

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New Works by Van Dieren

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, June 13

BERNARD VAN DIENEN is a composer whose work rouses controversy. That in itself shows individuality. People do not feel strongly about nothing. But the nature of van Dieren's individuality is enigmatic, and the performance of his works which take place from time to time do little toward lifting the curtain. Perhaps they are too infrequent. John Goss, who is a fine singer, and Frida Kinder, the pianist, brought two van Dieren works to a first hearing at a recital in Wigmore Hall on June 9. The new Theme and Variations has character. The ideas are brushed in with purposeful, wide strokes upon a big canvas; there is dignity of a kind in the joyous progress of the music; definitely van Dierenish is the blending of modern counterpoint with clustered notes hanging upon the chords like berries on a spray.

The mood is not optimistic, but it is exhilarating compared to the new songs with piano accompaniment (poems by Walter Savage Landor) which followed. In these van Dieren has set seven pessimistic lyrics to a vocal line that undulates with plaintive independence against a pianoforte accompaniment moving in another misty tonal independence. Nor is the word setting satisfactory by English standards. It is simply a good achievement for a composer to whom English is foreign. On this point one could feel sure, because John Goss and Reginald Paul performed the songs with devoted care.

Audience Divided

The new works were received with elaborate enthusiasm by a majority of the audience; meantime a minority silently withdrew. The truth probably lay between the extremes. Van Dieren is a skilful workman, who if he demands patience from his hearers, is at least prepared himself to make sacrifices for his artistic creed. But the Philistines have something on their side, too. While no one cares at this time of day by what unorthodox technical methods a composer makes his effects, they still do care about the effects themselves.

At a concert given by the Harp Ensemble at Grotto Hall on June 10 a new work made its appearance which had exactly the opposite effect. This was the Sonata in four linked movements for viola and harp by Arnold Bax. Written this year, abounding in vigorous and picturesque ideas, with a strong dash of Irish in the themes, the sonata is, on the constructive side, a tour de force. At first sight the combination of viola and harp would appear hopeless from the chamber music point of view. But Bax has made a chamber work of caliber comparable to his violin and pianoforte sonatas, while his invention of strick-

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only flowers in the garden are the
rockets, the pansies in the rose
beds, and two groups of azaleas—
one in the north and the other in the
south. The pansies have been and still are gorgeous; and
the azaleas have been and still are gorgeous. I
have planted them this spring, and
they almost at once began to
flower, and the sheltered corner they
occupy in looks as though it were filled
with perpetual sunshine. Orange,
yellow, pink in the most delicate shade
of cream, they will be next year and in
the following years, when the bushes
are bigger. I can imagine from the
way they have begun. On gray, dull
days the effect is absolutely star-
tling. Next autumn I shall make a
great bank of them in front of a
certain of my trees in rather a gloomy
corner. My tea-rose is covered with
"Elizabeth and Her
German Garden."

"Tapping! Tapping!"

"Good morning, sir," I said.
He stopped for scarcely a second, cocked one eye at me, and went back to his work again. Who was I that I should interrupt his breakfast?
"I'm glad I was there, and I began enumerating, as though I were the accredited reporter for the Woodland Gazette, all the good news of the day.
"The beech trees," I said aloud, "have begun at last to fall leafless. The wild blackberries are ready to bloom, the swamp roses are budded. Brown planted fields I see, and drooping elms, and the young crows cry from their nests on the knoll. . . . I know now that, whoever I am, I am here."
"You are here," he said, "and you are here." — DAVID GRAYSON, in "Great Possessions."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

L. H. GEHRIG TAKES LEAD IN AMERICAN LEAGUE BATTING

CHICAGO, July 26.—The first official week of summer baseball here was a good one for the White Sox. Genuine hot-weather pitching lifted out from the major league batters a few aspiring youngsters and the same veterans who have carved their names at the top for many years. Gehrig, who has caught up with his famous team mate, Ruth, in home runs, today leads the American League in helping the Sox win.

The list of 10 leading batters today was headed by George L. Stinner of Wheat, with four youngsters topping six veterans in the select group. Schang of the St. Louis Browns was named only once, so the league lost its only 400 hitter.

Wheat, one of Connie Mack's veterans, edged out Rogerhall of Detroit for the lead in batting average.

Six Homers in Eight Games

In Gehrig's last eight games, he made 13 safe hits, six of them home runs. He was in line with Ruth in runs scored, with 63. Although Frisch beat Gehrig to the century mark in hits, he is below Gehrig in runs scored.

Reuther's mark of seven games won and one lost, gives the Yankee pitcher the best percentage of the American League pitchers, but there are five in double figures for victories. Lyons of the White Sox has the most, 15, with his team mate Thomas next with 14.

George Burns, Cleveland first baseman who holds the record for two years, is the only pitcher to have won the finish.

GERMAN SPRINNERS QUALIFY FOR FINAL

By Wireless from London, Bureau via Postal Telegrams from Berlin

LONDON, July 2—Germany's star sprinters, Hans Houben, Johann

drives this week and with 27 to date has a good chance to raise his mark this year.

Chief of Police of Washington has caught Goplin, the league's leading base stealer, who has failed to make one for some time. They are tied now at 11. The trial of the kidnapping G. H. Stetler, close up at nine.

The Leading Hitters

Schuller and Hans Kornig, paraded all before them last night in grandiose style in the big crowd at the stadium. The British Amateur Athletic track and field championships at Stamford Bridge here. All three qualified for the final. The first round was won by the first three, who were then strongly favored to eclipse the only home representative, G. M. Butler, former president of the Cambridge Athletic Club. The British

Leading American League hitters:
Gehrig, New York, 331; Simmons,
Philadelphia, 326; Koenig, St. Louis,
317; Dykes, Philadelphia, 317; Cobb,
Philadelphia, 309; Sechang, St. Louis,
285; Melmann, Detroit, 282; E. Miller,
Philadelphia, 254; E. Meyer, New York,
254; Wheat, Philadelphia, 253.

Improved pitching also has swept
through the batting percentages of

the same Pierre-Louis-Harris Barnhart and Paul Waner—are still leading the league, their figures today are some 20 points lower than last week.

Joseph Harris leads the trio today, and right on the heels of the three top high stars is the second-place Eddie Harris. The St. Louis Giant was traded to St. Louis for Rogers Hornsby equaled Gehrig's

quarter and half-mile races on a track rendered heavy as lead by rain before dawn and during the meet.

And this is the best of the best. The are Olympic Games in Minneapolis and the results of yesterday's today and Monday's racing will go far towards deciding which of the two teams of opposition likely to be encountered from the European nations at the

performance of 13 hits in eight games, but there were none to match the home bases. Frisch added two doubles, three triples and four stolen bases to his string this week.

Another ex-Goth, Farrell, the shortstop McGraw traded off to Boston, passed Hornsby this week for fifth place in the 10 leading hitters with a nine-point gain.

There was no change out of the big 10.

Olympic Games at Amsterdam next summer.

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Scott, the Cubs outfielder displacing him for last place. Cuyler, long the leading base stealer, is far behind this year. Pryor's record of 25 being seven better than the Pittsburghers.

Lee Meadows' mark of 10 victories and only two defeats gives him the foremost place among the National League pitchers, though both Haines of the Cardinals and Root of the Cubs

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have won more games and total runs than any other team in the league. Wilson's 15 home runs is high mark in the National League with Hornsby only one behind. Three others are in double figures in the four-bats category. Webb of Chicago, C. Williams of the Phillies and Terry of New York. The leading hitters of the National League are Harry Campbell, 304; B. Barth, Pittsburgh, 292; P. Waner,

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her stagnant condition in	34½	26½
for new bonds is not sur-	118½	105¼
view of the fact that \$2-	239	171¼
of new bonds were offered	175	140¼
esting public in the first	67½	41¼
of this year. A process of	187	133¼
is now in order.	42½	27
	168	191

-1%	41%	20%	Worth Pump
+1%	81%	46	Worth Pump
...	54%	40	Worth Pump
+1	42%	24%	1 Wright Aero
+1 1/2	54%	50%	Wrigley Co
...	81	70%	e3 Yale & Towne
-1 1/2	32%	25	Yellow Truck
-1	99	83%	7 Yellow Trk

400	41 1/2	38 1/2	39	- 1/2
700	53 1/2	52	52 1/2	- 1
500	80	80	80	- 1/2
8900	31 1/2	29 1/2	31 1/2	- 1/2
400	87	86	86	- 1/2

MARKET HAS PRE-HOLIDAY APPEARANCE

Trading on New York Exchange Very Dull—Specialties Up

NEW YORK, July 2.—Extreme dullness characterized today's abbreviated session of the stock market, in which the main tendency appeared to be upward.

Pools, influenced by the prospect of easier money rates, were bidded more than a score specialties 2 to 5 points, several of which reached new high ground.

Several of the low-priced merger rails, such as the Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Norfolk & Southern and New York, Ontario & Western, were in brisk demand, but there was no apparent reason for their accumulation.

Commercial Solvents B. United States Cast. Pipe, International Harvester, Union Bag & Paper, and Eastman Kodak were among the specialties to sell from 2 to 5 points above yesterday's closing.

Low-priced motors took on a new lease of life under the leadership of Chrysler and Peerless. General Motors also received strong support.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with demand sterling quoted around \$4.85 5-16, and French francs just below 5 3/16 cents.

Rising tendencies were again in evidence in the bond market today, although a few industries and railroads. A quiet session was to be expected, in view of the approaching holiday.

Renewed strength was shown by French issues on growing faith in the Republic's financial situation. One or two South American bonds, however, inclined downward.

Sinclair Oil Co. and United States Rubber were fractionally higher on fair demand. High grade railway mortgages reflected liquidation, presumably due to pre-holiday readjustments of accounts, as well as the overhanging surplus.

Utility issues received little attention. Inactivity characterized the United States Government group.

Markets at a Glance

By the A. P.
NEW YORK
Stocks: Strong; General Electric at new high.
Bonds: Quiet; French issues firm.
Foreign exchanges: Steady; Japanese yen advance further.
Cotton: Steady; pre-holiday covering.
CHICAGO
Wheat: Firm; report reports.
Corn: Higher; unfavorable weather.
Cattle: Irregular.
Hogs: Lower.

Market Averages

By the Associated Press
STOCKS
Saturday 123.63
Friday 123.61
Week ago 123.61
10 days ago 123.61
100 days ago 123.61
Combined average 123.61
Combined year average 123.61
Total stock sales, \$61,700 shares.

BONDS

Ten first grade rails, Saturday Friday
10 secondary rails, 96.33
10 public utilities, 96.33
10 industrial, 96.33
Combined average, 96.33
Combined year average, 96.33
Total bond sales (par value), \$45,700,000.

MARKET OPINIONS

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: The reactionary market of the last few weeks has done much to undermine confidence. Whereas hitherto it was felt that stocks should be bought on a decline, there is now an increasing tendency to utilize rallies for selling purposes.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: If the best definition of prosperity is the employment of the greatest number of people at high wages, then prosperity is still with us in large measure, probably not quite so large as 12 months ago. From the standpoint of capital, however, which is that which builds security markets are concerned, the outlook in our opinion is not all that bright. Here the prospect seems to be for diminishing returns. The effort to employ capital in the building of new enterprises is under way, but at this level the element of risk rather overbalances the possibilities for profit, and therefore calls for a very cautious attitude toward the great majority of industrial stocks.

Clark, Childs & Co., Boston: It would seem doubtful that a decline in the price of securities is in order. Under the large July dividend disbursement seeking investment channels, the sounder stocks should show a demand at even better prices than now obtain.

Hornbaker & Weeks, Boston: The market gives further evidence of having turned into a July rally and, on the basis of this expectation, we would try for higher prices.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: High grade stocks should be held, but unseasoned issues may well be avoided, particularly if they have already been exploited.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hents & Co., New York and Boston)

Open High Low Last Sale
July 15.12 15.12 15.12 15.12
Oct. 15.12 15.12 15.12 15.12
Jan. 15.12 15.12 15.12 15.12
Apr. 15.12 15.12 15.12 15.12
May 15.12 15.12 15.12 15.12
Sept. 15.12 15.12 15.12 15.12
Nov. 15.12 15.12 15.12 15.12
Dec. 15.12 15.12 15.12 15.12
Spots 15.12 up 1/16

New Orleans Cotton

Open High Low Last Sale
July 17.12 17.12 17.12 17.12
Oct. 17.12 17.12 17.12 17.12
Jan. 17.12 17.12 17.12 17.12
Apr. 17.12 17.12 17.12 17.12
May 17.12 17.12 17.12 17.12
Sept. 17.12 17.12 17.12 17.12
Nov. 17.12 17.12 17.12 17.12
Dec. 17.12 17.12 17.12 17.12
Spots 17.12 up 1/16

Chicago Cotton

Open High Low Last Sale
July 16.12 16.12 16.12 16.12
Oct. 16.12 16.12 16.12 16.12
Jan. 16.12 16.12 16.12 16.12
Apr. 16.12 16.12 16.12 16.12
May 16.12 16.12 16.12 16.12
Sept. 16.12 16.12 16.12 16.12
Nov. 16.12 16.12 16.12 16.12
Dec. 16.12 16.12 16.12 16.12
Spots 16.12 up 1/16

Liverpool Cotton

Open High Low Last Sale
July 14.12 14.12 14.12 14.12
Oct. 14.12 14.12 14.12 14.12
Jan. 14.12 14.12 14.12 14.12
Apr. 14.12 14.12 14.12 14.12
May 14.12 14.12 14.12 14.12
Sept. 14.12 14.12 14.12 14.12
Nov. 14.12 14.12 14.12 14.12
Dec. 14.12 14.12 14.12 14.12
Spots 14.12 up 1/16

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

NEW YORK CURE

By the Associated Press

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
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300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

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300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
300 AMH	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4

300 Bath ...	14	23	29
3 Pillsbury ...	14	23	29
3 Prairie Oil & Gas ...	47	47	47
150 Proctor & Gamble ...	195	195	195
4 Puget Sd P&L ...	31	31	31
2 Pullman Co. new ...	72	72	72
140 Realty As Eklyn ...	240	240	240
2 Better Foster ...	21	41	21 1/2
1 Reo Motor ...	29	29	29
1 Richmond Radiat. ...	29	29	29
1 Royal Bak Pow. ...	230	230	230
3 St Regis Paper ...	51	50 1/2	50 1/2
8 Salt-Creek Prod. ...	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
150 Sanitary Groc ...	217	217	217

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(Continued)

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LYAL SERVICE STATION
CORAL WAY and DOUGLAS ROAD

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Lingerie
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DELICATESSEN
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Boys to 12 years Girls to 14 years
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TAT TOSHERDA

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your year HARDWARE trade.

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Florida

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(Continued)

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Sterling Silver
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KICKERNICK

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fort Service at
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Mason Builder Supplies

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

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(Continued)

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1301 Ponce de Leon, Coral Gables
4941 N. W. 17th Ave. 2345 S. W. 22nd Ave.
1454 Dress Avenue, Miami Beach
Hollywood Ft. Lauderdale
Lemon City 718 S. W. 21st Ave. Buena Vista
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GROCERY STORES
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and SERVICE STATION
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Mexican Store
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Rugs and Baskets, and a large stock
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Ornamental Iron Work
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19th Street and First Avenue South
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(Continued)

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Sugar
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Machine which removes even 100 years of
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High grade footwear for women, children
and men. Gray Bros. Bostonians & Free-
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Comfort for children. Gaiters. Gold Strike
814 Stockings, full fashioned, thread all,
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EDWIN PARK
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eggs; free delivery.
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ment sold and installed by
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North Carolina

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WACHOVIA
BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
North Carolina Raleigh
High Point Asheville Salisbury
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Insurance
Resources, \$14,625,000.29

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Department Store
"37 Years of Faithful Service"

"Say It With Flowers"
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"Flowers anywhere any time"

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

North Carolina

ASHEVILLE
(Continued)

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Henry F. Miller
Kranich & Bach
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ducing Piano
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EDITORIALS

The Political Future of Ireland

IT IS a matter of genuine interest that the relative obscurity into which Ireland has apparently lapsed during the last few years has hidden a record of definite recovery from the ravages of rebellion and civil war. The Government presided over by Mr. Cosgrave has certainly been the best Government which Ireland has had for a great many years, and the work it has accomplished in restoring law and order, in promoting economic development, in organizing the civil service, and in handling the difficult questions which have arisen from time to time with Ulster and Great Britain is worthy of the highest praise. Such accomplishments do not always make for popularity, for they involve contradiction of many pet theories, but they are the acts for which history will appraise the value of parties and governments to their country.

Quite recently, however, opportunity has been furnished to the world to see what opinion the Irish people have formed of the administration during the four years since the last election was held in 1923. The task before the electorate was not an easy one. The system of proportional representation lends itself to the multiplication of parties. Whatever they may have thought of the past achievements of the Government, many electors wanted a change. Yet the main alternative party was Eamon de Valera's Republican Party, to vote for which was to put the treaty with Great Britain and the Constitution in the melting pot—that is, to vote for a renewal of the troubles from which the vast majority of the Irish people have been only too thankful to escape. Moreover, there were attractive distractions from the main controversy in a number of smaller groups, or even of individuals.

Though the result of the elections has clearly made difficulties for the carrying on of a stable government in the future, it has shown definitely enough the main trend of public opinion about the past. There is no diminution in the support for the treaty settlement with Great Britain. In 1924, 765,000 votes were cast for the treaty and 289,000 against it. In 1927, 790,500 votes were cast for the pro-treaty parties and 349,500 for the anti-treaty parties. On the other hand, the Government Party, the Cumann na nGaedheal, has lost considerably. It holds forty-six seats in the new Dail as against fifty-seven in the last. The Fianna Fail, Mr. de Valera's party, holds forty-four as against thirty-two in the last Dail, but that mainly by the extinction of other rival republican parties. Labor has twenty-two seats as against fifteen. The Independents and the minor groups hold between them no less than thirty-four seats. Thus the most important change has been from the Government to the Independents, a not unnatural change after five years of very vigorous government among a people which has long been more accustomed to criticizing than to supporting governments.

A feature of the election which must be definitely recognized is the necessary uncertainty which it introduces for the future. Most countries since the war have discovered that stable government is more important than the exact representation of the changing variety of popular opinion. And what other countries need, Ireland also needs. Ireland will not have reached political stability until there is a parliamentary opposition which will provide an alternative government within the limits of the Constitution. So long as the largest opposition party is pledged to refuse to take its place in the Dail until the Constitution and the Anglo-Irish treaty is altered, it cannot be said that Ireland is out of her political difficulties. This issue did not arise in any inescapable form so long as Mr. Cosgrave had a majority in the Dail. That majority has now disappeared. It is well to call attention to the fact, therefore, that the necessity for forming a stable government will perforce bring this issue to the front and may cause far-reaching changes in the relations of parties and in the political conformation of the country. There is every reason to believe, however, that the sound sentiment in Ireland which has been productive of the good results that have been attained since the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty will continue to make for an enlarging sense of peace and harmony among the Irish people.

Defining Consular Rights

AN EFFORT is being made on behalf of the League of Nations to fix uniform definitions for consuls and consular agents, according to a communication addressed to the various members. While the movement is still in the formative stages, it has been suggested that a careful survey will be taken of the views of the sundry governments and that these will be digested and made ready for consideration by a committee about the end of the current calendar year. An historical outline of the status accorded consuls has already been prepared, and this data is now available to the League. It sets forth rather conclusively that there exist differences in treatment and in status of consuls even to the present day. Furthermore, it has been suggested that in specific instances because some nations possessed the power they have insisted upon unusual concessions in consular status from smaller nations. Because it is desirable to remove these discrepancies and differences, it has been suggested the League undertake to codify the international law on the subject of consuls and to draft uniform regulations to control the situation.

One of the prime duties of a consul is to decide disputes between foreign merchants, or to protect his nationals in a foreign country. But in some instances consuls have been granted wide powers, such, for instance, as extrajudiciality; exemption from taxes and tribute; immunity, both civil and criminal; right of asylum; right to conduct religious services in consulates, etc. Generally, however, the powers and rights of consuls are defined to be subordinate to the rights and powers granted ambassadors. The rights are rather definitely fixed in their exequatur, the granting of which empowers the consul to communicate with the authorities and gener-

ally to perform his duties. The acceptance of a consular representative also carries with it the inviolability of the consular archives, and other prerogatives which are considered of great value.

To demand for consuls rights which are not uniformly granted is not the only cause of disagreement. At times, as recent experience will attest, there have been attempts to gain for other representatives of sundry governments consular status where such status is not clearly justified. The issue arose some time back when investigators for the United States Tariff Commission went abroad and sought to gather data on industrial production. While it is presumably possible to reach an amicable agreement in such cases, as it proved to be in the instance of the tariff agents, the problem of the status of consuls is still a matter of individual agreement between the nations involved. A codification of the agreements and a definite fixation of the rights by an agency such as the League of Nations will naturally remove all questions of doubt, determine the status for consuls of small and powerful nations alike, and thereby remove another factor which has been the occasion of friction and doubt in the past.

Peace on Earth

WHEN the great days of national celebrations and rejoicings come around, thought is turned with gratitude to the brave men and women of the past who have given of their best to bring about some sorely needed reform. It is right and fitting that we should accord honor where honor is due, but is there not on occasion a danger that we may be led to look at these events from a somewhat too limited point of view? The good, wherever it may be manifested, belongs not to one nation or people, but to all mankind.

With a torn and heartsick world crying out for a peace which cannot be broken, thinking people everywhere are longing for, and seeking, a solution of the problem. Many have been the treaties, peace plans, and conferences which have failed in the hour of need, thus clearly indicating that something higher and more spiritual alone can dispose of the difficulty. In the heart of each individual must the real peace plan and the true disarmament conference have origin.

On the day when a great national event is celebrated it is a glorious opportunity for the grown-ups and also for the children—the future citizens of the world—to learn that the victory won in the past was not so much the victory of one nation over another as it was the triumph of a right idea over some wrong condition. Hence it brought a blessing, not only to the victor, but also to the vanquished. If this wider viewpoint could be inculcated it would help to break down the false and exclusive sense of nationality, which is so often the cause of misunderstanding and discord, and to replace it with the right sense of the brotherhood of man.

Certain it is that we must learn to love the good and noble in our own particular country and to give our unswerving loyalty to every right idea for which that country is standing; then we shall be ready to overcome prejudice and misconception with regard to our sister nations, and to render to them also our loyalty and support in any right effort which they may be making in order to bring about a better sense of freedom and harmony.

Suspicion, greed, envy, hatred and jealousy are the mental conditions which produce war and in the proportion that these separating thoughts are overcome in each individual consciousness, so, most surely, will the reign of universal peace and harmony be established on earth.

Status of Governors-General

YESTERDAY, in accordance with the proposal of the Balfour committee of the Imperial Conference which sat in London last November, the Governors-General of the Dominion of Canada and the Union of South Africa ceased to be the "formal official channels of information between His Majesty's Government in Great Britain and his governments in the dominions," and in future the recognized channel will be "between Government and Government direct." The new arrangement came into force in respect of the Irish Free State on May 1; and yet when the announcement of this fact, and of the impending alterations which took effect yesterday, was made public, only a few of the London newspapers deemed it of sufficient importance to be worth a notice. Thus, without blare of trumpets and scarcely a headline, was the British public notified of a fundamental change of constitutional practice which cannot but have far-reaching effects on the development of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

With the alteration in the status of the Governor-General, the British Government is left, at any rate for the time being, without anyone to represent its views in the various Dominion capitals concerned, while the dominions themselves are in a similar position as regards London. Yet both Canada and the Irish Free State have fully accredited ministers in Washington, and the United States has its official representatives in Ottawa and Dublin. It is not, of course, likely that such a state of affairs will be allowed to continue indefinitely. The strange thing is that it has ever arisen, in view of the fact that the Balfour committee, evidently foreseeing the results of the constitutional change it was proposing, put itself on record as being "impressed with the desirability of developing a system of personal contact, both in London and in the Dominion capitals, to supplement the present system of information requiring joint consideration." It went on to say that "any new system" must be contingent on "the circumstances of each particular part of the Empire," meaning thereby that each Dominion must be given an opportunity of arranging with Great Britain the precise manner in which this system of personal contact was to be worked out.

Various proposals have been put forward in this connection, and it is of course evident that the question must be solved soon or serious difficulties will arise from the absence of the "personal contact" recommended by the Balfour

committee. It is virtually impossible to transact all business by an exchange of telegrams at a distance, in two of the three dominions concerned, of many thousands of miles. Differences of opinion between equals, as the dominions and the mother country by definition of the Balfour committee now are, can in general only be solved satisfactorily by an exchange of views by word of mouth.

It is to be noted that while three dominions have now taken advantage of the arrangement made last November sanctioning a change in the status of their Governors-General, the other three, Australia, New Zealand, and Newfoundland, have allowed the older arrangement to continue—at any rate for the time being. Australia, however, even before the imperial conference of last year, had made arrangements to extend the existing channels of information by appointing a liaison officer at the British Foreign Office. But New Zealand and Newfoundland seem quite content to leave matters as they are indefinitely. Thus the British Commonwealth of Nations has once again added to its constitutional make-up an apparent inconsistency. The surprising fact is, however, that the strength of the British Commonwealth lies in these very inconsistencies which seem so puzzling. In fact, far from being a source of weakness, this new paradox which is now in process of evolution has already had the effect of making it more united than ever.

An Unsolved Problem in Music

CERTAIN natural noises that have an irresistible charm for the ear seem to bear witness to the existence of an unsolved problem in music. The roaring, for example, of the sea, as heard from afar, indicates that perspective, if a word belonging to the vocabulary of one art may be transferred to that of another, has yet to be achieved by composers. The effect of tonal vista has, indeed, been imagined; though as a rule only after a rather puerile fashion on the one hand, or according to a very conventional formula on the other, has it been attained. A certain idea of foreground and background has been hinted at by contrasts of instrumental choirs—soft strings, loud woods and blaring brasses. Storms have been represented by various devices of orchestral crescendo, all more or less clapping; while the cattle have been called home, the hunting party has been assembled and the soldiers have been rallied by off-scene solo on English horn, French horn or trumpet, as fitted the occasion. But the illusion of sounds originating at various distances, like the beating of breakers on cliffs, has never been achieved with outstanding success.

The thing has been done, no doubt, in the manner of the mechanical draftsman; hardly, however, in that of the painter and the engraver. Even with all the fancies of the programmatic writers of the last century and the conceits of the impressionists of today accounted for, the situation is about as it was when Beethoven scored the "Pastoral" symphony and the "Leonora" overtures, Nos. 2 and 3.

The difficulty lies, perhaps, in the theory that the musician holds as to what tones combine to produce correct harmony. Neither the chorus of Oceanides singing in the cove at the foot of the field, nor the one replying to it from the reef some hundreds of yards away, beyond the pasture and the wood, has any regard for key nor considers in any wise the intervals of the scale. But for some reason their antiphons have beauty surpassing that of every composition that could be mentioned in B minor or F major; and the loveliness of the chanting finds much of its explanation in the space that separates the two sources of sonority. The breeze may interrupt one phrase, and the wail of the forest may lend the accent of an echo to another; and always there is surprise and variety, and best of all, plasticity.

In brief, formal harmony of the old school does nothing in the round. It is possible that a freer harmony, such as the most recent composers favor, may bring into representation a tonal world in three dimensions, like that which anybody has experience of who spends a day, advantageously located, at the shore.

Random Ramblings

Br-r-r! It certainly must be cold flying over the ocean. At least, it would seem so if the names of many of the successful fliers, Brown, Lindbergh, ChambeRlin, HegenBeRger, and Byrd are an indication.

According to Hiram Bingham, United States Senator from Connecticut, China has the coal one better, for it is divided into four factions instead of three parts.

Did ever congratulations fly faster than those which Commander Byrd, on his way to Europe, sped to the army fliers on their landing in Honolulu?

In Mauritius the islanders are distilling molasses to get fuel for their automobiles. It is to be hoped that this gives them a sweet running motor.

It hardly seems possible that the 12,000 laws added by American legislatures this year were required to replace those broken in 1926.

Oahu, Maui, Waimea, Kauai, Scatari, Valencia, Miquelon, St. Pierre—how one day's flying makes us dig out the old geography!

According to newspaper reports, President Coolidge is finding it somewhat difficult these days to "keep cool with Coolidge."

Although he is certainly at home in the air, it's good to know that "Lindy" can never be referred to as "Windy."

A golfer is about the only person who relies getting into a hole—unless it's the lad who goes swimming.

The United States army fliers had a perfect right to say, "Hello, Honolulu, how are ye?"

It takes a Byrd's flight to show us that Nova Scotia is east, not north, of Maine.

One international alliance that will not fail: the French fried Irish potato.

Hop! Hop! Hurray!

Siberia From a Train Window

A TRAIN-WINDOW view is all that most foreigners get of Siberia, that vast Asiatic annex to European Russia which gives every promise of developing and filling up after the fashion of the American Far West during the next few decades. Siberia's foreign visitors are few and infrequent. Several years ago the well-known I. W. W. agitator, "Big Bill" Haywood undertook to organize an industrial commune in the Kuznetsk coal basin of central Siberia; and hundreds, even thousands, of American and foreign-born radicals put their money into the enterprise, bought clothing and other equipment, signed up for two-year contracts and departed for the Siberian Utopia.

As a pure, Communist experiment, however, Haywood's enterprise was unsuccessful. Haywood himself seemed to lack the necessary organizing and technical ability; racial and personal quarrels developed under the pressure of the hardships of living in very primitive conditions; production in the coal mines and other undertakings attached to the colony was slack and inefficient. The upshot of the matter was that "Kuzbas," as the colony was called, was reorganized along the lines of the unromantic state capitalism which prevails in the Russian industries.

Haywood was removed from the management; there was no more talk of "unrestricted workers' control" or of equal wages; production picked up under the management of a Dutch Communist engineer who was put in charge of the undertaking, and Kuzbas began to gain in material prosperity in proportion as it lost in sentimental appeal.

The Kuzbas foreign colonists have mostly departed now; some of them bitter and disillusioned, while others feel that their novel experiences compensated for the material deprivations which they underwent. Other foreigners in Siberia are few and far between: an occasional butter and eggs man, interested in buying up Siberia's surplus dairy products; a few German business men en route to remote Mongolia, where they intend to purchase furs and skins; very infrequently a stray journalist, in search of fresh material.

But transient travelers in Siberia are fairly numerous, because of the Trans-Siberian line, which is directly linked up with European Russian railroads, provides incomparably the shortest route between the Far East and Europe. The trip from Manchuria Station (the border point between China and Russia) to Moscow takes a week; and the same train, after a stop of a few hours, proceeds from Moscow to the Polish or Latvian frontier. The whole trip from Tokyo or Shanghai to Berlin or London, which demands seven weeks if it is made by sea, can be accomplished in approximately two weeks by using the Trans-Siberian transit facilities.

If it were not for the foreign passengers the operation of first and second-class cars (known in Russia as "soft," in eloquent contradistinction to the third-class "hard" cars) would scarcely be profitable on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The writer had several Russian traveling companions in his car from Moscow as far as Novo-Sibirsk, the capital

of Siberia; but they all left the train at the latter point. A railroad official boarded the train and rode as far as Chita, and from Chita to the border the writer proceeded in solitary state, with only two "provodniks" or conductors as companions. Strained political conditions discourage the travel of Russians into Manchuria, which is under the authority of the conservative Marshal Chang Tso-lin, who recently carried out the raid on the Soviet Embassy in Peking.

What does one see on the long unbroken trip from Moscow to the Manchurian frontier? The first day out one passes through an uninteresting stretch of sparsely populated country, mostly marsh and woodland. The Ural Mountains in the region through which the railroad passes afford little picturesque scenery; they are little more than low rolling hills. Siberia, which begins beyond the Ural Mountains, is predominantly a vast unbroken steppe or prairie, up to Krasnoyarsk. The country offers little to the eye; but it is rich in farming possibilities and yields bountiful crops even to the wooden plows and other primitive implements with which the Siberian peasant scratches the soil.

Every little station is a point of respite where most of the passengers go for a short walk. Large numbers of the peasant boys and girls, and of older folks as well, come down to see the train, as it breaks the monotony of rural existence. The trade at the stations is carefully organized; instead of dealing with a horde of individual vendors the traveler finds a stand where a number of women with peasant kerchiefs on their heads offer chickens and other meats, eggs and butter and rolls and bread for sale. Prices are generally very low; the highest price for an egg is 4 kopecks or 2 cents.

Beyond Krasnoyarsk the scenery becomes wilder and more fascinating. The Siberian taiga or wilderness comes clear up to the railroad tracks, and the thick woods, with their impenetrable underbrush, are only occasionally broken by a lumber camp or a little station. Some of Russia's most beautiful scenery is to be found around Lake Baikal, where the train pierces its way through cliffs in a series of innumerable short tunnels. Beyond the wide stretch of the lake, where ice persists after summer weather has come in other parts of the country, one sees the noble outlines of high snowcapped mountains.

Perhaps the most significant sight in Siberia is the "Immigration Point" at every little station. Here hot meals are served at low cost to the grizzled, weather-beaten Russian peasants who have fled to Siberia from the hopeless overcrowding of their native Russian or Ukrainian villages and are prepared to try their fortune as pioneers in a country where free land is still abundant.

Siberia is an irresistible magnet for Russia's surplus population, and its development during the next half century will quite probably resemble the settlement of the American West during the generation that followed the Civil War.

W. H. C.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

WHAT can best be described as the "Chamberlin and Levine Week" is now a thing of the past, but many points of interest can be recalled. The Government and city fathers had resolved to spare the two transatlantic airmen the banquets and festivities showered on Lindbergh in Paris—but that was before their arrival. The American pilots had scarcely set foot in Berlin when all such intentions were discarded and the two fliers became the center of countless celebrations.

Chamberlin's radiant smile soon won him the hearts of all and it did not take long for the population of this city to discover that the name of the German capital was included in his name, namely, Cham-Berlin. Curiously to say, Levine's name is included in the name of the capital of Germany's brother nation, Austria, namely Le-Wien. (Wien is the German name for Vienna.) A popular children's song, the first words of which are "Haenschen klein" (Little John) was soon converted into "Chamberlin . . ." and was sung by all with much gusto.

It was only natural that the sausage and sandwich vendors around the airfield should be selling "Chamberlin Sausages," and sandwiches with "Chamberlin Eggs." One of the principal bicycle races was termed the "Chamberlin Prize." Unfortunately a decree forbids the naming of streets in Berlin after living persons, so the municipal authorities could only use the airplane's name as a street name. The Columbia Strasse is the principal street leading to Berlin's airport hitherto known as Flughafen Strasse (Airport Street). Considering the importance of Berlin's airport, this is really a very special honor bestowed on the fliers.

The population of Berlin does not like borrowing money. This was proved best by the fact that a bank which had undertaken to lend money to people to buy in stores has just closed down. The reason was lack of customers, for the Berliner apparently wishes to pay in cash or in short installments. This is generally regarded here as a most encouraging sign.

The exodus from Berlin for the Whitsun holidays was greater than has been the case for many years notwithstanding the changeable weather. The railway authorities, foreseeing this contingency, had caused work to proceed at high pressure in all the repairing sheds with the result that almost every coach in possession of the Reich was in

active service. Excursion trains left Berlin for all parts of the country and all the usual trains were lengthened. The chief bulk of holiday-makers chose the Baltic or the Giant Mountains for their destination, but Thuringia and the Harz were also popular. In spite of the enormous traffic there were no mishaps, for the German railway organization is exemplary. The pretty custom that has obtained in this country from time immemorial of decorating the houses at Whitsunide with branches and twigs of young birch trees, called "Maien," provided brisk trade for florists and street vendors. At all street corners cars laden with "Maien" were to be seen, the fresh green branches finding ready purchasers, and horses, taxis, buses and trains were adorned with a few twigs.

A speed record was set up by the Ufa with the Deutlich special film "Ocean Flier Chamberlin," of which the company is justly proud. On learning of the unpremeditated descent of the American airmen the Ufa camera man, Hrich, hastened to Kottbus on Monday afternoon, made pictures of the airmen and hurried back to Neubabelsberg, where the photographs were developed. The very same evening visitors to the Gloria and Ufa Palace were able to see on the screen Messrs. Chamberlin and Levine with "Miss Columbia" and the enthusiastic reception in Kottbus. As the daily papers could only publish accounts the following morning, the Ufa Company had a "beat" of twelve hours. All available airplanes having been requisitioned by journalists and the reception committee, the photographer was unable to fly to Kottbus, but was compelled to go there and back—a distance of 145 miles—by motorcar.

As the summer holidays approach, an urgent desire becomes apparent among the hotel and boarding-house proprietors throughout the country to prove that their prices are no longer the exorbitant ones they were in the days following the inflation when people were forced to seek their recreation beyond the German frontiers. As a matter of fact, prices in German watering places and mountain resorts are almost what they were before the war. In the most beautiful spots in the Black Forest, the Bavarian Alps and on the wooded shores of the Baltic—to mention only a few parts of the country—good rooms with full board are now obtainable for an average sum of six marks a day. This is another sign that Germany has become normal again.

"Some Aspects of Prohibition"

(From the Boston Herald)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

In the creation of new traffic arteries space with the amazing industrial and social development of Boston and suburbs, it is interesting to note the gradual elimination of slum sections as adjuncts of the former saloon régime. One has but to glance at the rookeries exposed to view by the demolition process in order to sense the degrading influence of the liquor evil whose besotted victims were deemed to a realization of the squalor and wretchedness of the hovels in which they and theirs existed.

It was as a new world for the writer to lately visit sections of Boston where rum-infested localities have been replaced by splendid thoroughfares, palatial apartments and magnificent institutions devoted to the service and advancement of mankind. In the former notorious West End property had quadrupled in value since the passing of the saloon. South Boston has gained millions by reason of recreation development, and enjoys a reputation for being clean, decent and law-abiding. East Boston is improving within its limitations, and Charlestown, hampered by municipal indifference and "El" monstrosity, needs but civic impetus in order to discard the old habits of booze days, the appearances of which offend the tourist who visualizes a beauty spot dedicated as a patriotic shrine.

Boston suburban development of homes and thoroughfares continues to astonish those prone to predict a collapse in real estate a few years back. There need be no fear of real estate depression while people, instead of squandering money in saloons as of yore, continue to keep their wages and salaries to pay on such tangible things as homes, autos, radios and a myriad of other things that have made for industrial expansion in many fields of human endeavor. In the matter of real estate one has but to note the increasing tendency to erect single and two-family homes by individuals hitherto content to occupy multiple tenements.

Interviews among local clergy reveal a general admission that adherents are far more liberal in donations and support under prohibition. As one clergyman put it: "Dimes have replaced pennies, and dollars instead of quarters." Parish drives for \$100,000 upward are realities rather than visions today.

Economists are ascribing the lack of Socialist political success in the United States as due to the general material prosperity enjoyed by the workers under prohibition. Ownership and responsibility in newly acquired possessions give the worker a saner view of the comparative status between him and others. More than ever has he a larger amount of the things hitherto possessed by the upper social strata. The worker has his auto, radio, home, and a host of things entering into his material and social comfort and enjoyment. Such material possessions are far more effective than religious and patriotic impulse in assuring the worker against Socialist propaganda. Catholic France could not prevent the horrors of the French Revolution, "Holy Russia" crumbled before a handful of atheistic leftist purveyors, the military German fatherland yielded to a Socialist saddle-maker, Muhammadan Turkey and Confucian China are succumbing to ideas that now sway Russia. Only in the United States may it be said with assurance that through national prohibition are the workers so favored by material prosperity and social advantages incidental thereto as to constitute an effective challenge to Socialist doctrines.

National impoverishment by war or booze holds out the only prospect for Socialist control. It is to be hoped that never again shall the United States of America revert to the sale of liquor and its corollary of working-class impoverishment as a propelling force to the blind frenzy of an irresponsible and desperate populace should ever a war and its defeats find us in a position as in the past history found other nations. Sober America need never fear a drunken enemy beyond its borders. FREDERIC BORJA, 475 Vane Street, Revere.